



Václav Havel, right, hugging Alexander Dubček on Friday after the Czechoslovak Communist Party leadership resigned in Prague.

Jakes Is Replaced as Party Leader, Crowds in Prague Cheer Dubcek

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
PRAGUE — Czechoslovakia's hard-line Communist leaders resigned en masse Friday in the face of huge street protests and the threat of a general strike.

Karel Urbánek, a Politburo member for about a year and a former party leader of the Czech republic, was elected new party chief. Mr. Urbánek was among the ministers who resigned Friday.

Mr. Jakes told the Central Committee that he was resigning so that

other Czechoslovak cities calling for an end to Communist rule.

Protest leaders said workers at more than 600 enterprises had agreed to a two-hour general strike on Monday.

Mr. Jakes, the Politburo and the

The Prague opposition's new forum has great clout. Page 5.
A chronology of the last few days in Prague. Page 5.

Secretariat of the party offered their resignations to allow election of a new party leadership, the CTJ news agency reported. The Politburo, headed by Mr. Jakes, is the party's top policy-making body. The Secretariat includes such positions as editor in chief of the Communist daily newspaper, Rude Pravo.

Mr. Jakes told the Central Committee that he was resigning so that

democratic changes could be carried out, CTJ reported.

"Jakes said he hoped the changes would contribute to a more resolute implementation of the process of restructuring and democratization," the agency said.

The developments moved Czechoslovakia to the forefront of a wave of change engulfing Eastern Europe after the political restructuring introduced by Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader.

Only Romania and Albania remain little affected.

Mr. Dubček urged jubilant demonstrators at Wenceslas Square in central Prague to prove that "socialism with a human face," which he promoted two decades ago, is still alive. He and the banned playwright Václav Havel, the nation's two leading dissidents, hugged each other and drank a champagne toast on learning of the resignations.

Feted with cries of "Long Live Dubček!" and "Dubček! Dubček!" the former leader, 67, addressed the crowd, the biggest anti-government protests Czechoslovakia has ever seen.

"The ideal of socialism with a human face is living in the minds of a new generation," Mr. Dubček declared, using a catchphrase of his doomed attempts at reforms.

The Prague Spring reforms were crushed after a Soviet-led invasion by Warsaw Pact nations in 1968. Mr. Dubček and half a million other Communists were gradually purged from the party.

The man responsible for those expulsions was Mr. Jakes, a prime backer of the military invasion and the head of the party's Control and Auditing Committee. He has been the party leader since 1987.

Accounts from CTJ told of a

somber mood at the Central Committee meeting.

Mr. Jakes conceded the Politburo had gone too slowly with restructuring and had completely miscalculated the effect of change in neighboring nations.

"For a week, our capital has lived in a feverish atmosphere accompanied by large demonstrations," Mr. Jakes said. "The tension is gradually spreading to other places in the republic. We must openly say that our country is at a fatal crossroad."

"The public justifiably had the impression that our restructuring was and is accompanied by great words, without necessary deeds."

"We have underestimated completely the processes taking place in Poland, Hungary and, especially, recently in East Germany and their effect and influence on our society."

Mr. Dubček told the wildly jubilant crowd, "Don't give way to extremist trends, so that the people's movement can be crowned with success and reflect the cultural level of this nation."

"An old wise man said, 'If there once was light, why should there be darkness again?' Let us act in such a way to bring the light back again."

He threw his support behind the Civic Forum, a newly formed opposition group, and pledged to the police, militia and the army "to stand by the people's side" and not put down the movement for democracy.

"Do not act against the people," he said. "Remember you are from the people."

Mr. Havel also addressed the crowd, promising the demonstrators that Civic Forum would negotiate their demands.

Civic Forum, an umbrella group

of opposition organizations formed Sunday, had demanded the immediate party leadership resignations. It also demanded the resignation of Interior Minister František Kinský and the Prague party leader, Miroslav Štěpán, both of whom were deemed responsible for a police attack on a student demonstration Nov. 17.

Dissident sources said Friday that the crisis appeared to be driving a wedge between the party leadership and government authorities.

The sources said government officials, who control the army and the police, seem inclined to support the idea of a limited change, while the

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Urbanek: Surprise Choice Is Seen as Bid for a Break

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PRAGUE — The election of Karel Urbanek, 48, as the new Communist Party leader is a surprise choice and represents a break with the leaders installed by Moscow after it led the Warsaw Pact invasion to crush change in 1968.

Observers here said the choice was a compromise between party hard-liners and advocates of change like Prime Minister Ladislav Adamec.

Mr. Urbanek, a former party leader of the Czech republic, had been a member of the Politburo since October 1988. He was among the ministers who resigned en masse Friday.

Mr. Urbanek is a relatively fresh face apparently chosen to revive the Communist Party's flagging authority with the people after a week of the biggest pro-democracy protests ever seen in Czechoslovakia.

Mr. Urbanek, a slim man with silver-gray hair, was 27 when Alexander Dubček's "Prague Spring" movement for change was crushed in 1968. Unlike many of his colleagues on the Politburo he had nothing to do with the invasion and represents a break with the rigid policies in place since then. He served formerly as the first secretary of the Communist Party's municipal committee in the Moravian city of Brno.

A former railway stationmaster, Mr. Urbanek was born into a large family of small-scale farmers in Bohemia, in southern Moravia. He joined the party in 1962, entered the central committee in March 1986 and worked his way up the party apparatus to become a Politburo member in 1988.

A year ago, he had been seen as a contender for the post of Prague party chief, but was passed over in favor of Miroslav Štěpán. He has also served as leader of the party's organization department and as head of a commission on the political system.

(AP, AFP)

Krenz Vows End to Party Power Mandate

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service

BERLIN — Egon Krenz, the Communist Party leader, publicly committed himself Friday to "strike out" the constitutional article guaranteeing the Communists' predominance in East German political and social life.

Mr. Krenz's pledge, made in an interview with the party daily Neues Deutschland, came in response to one of the principal demands of the popular opposition movement, which has staged mass demonstrations around the country in recent weeks.

It was also another in a series of reversals made by the Communist leader, who has been steadily abandoning orthodox party principles in an effort to remake his tarnished public image.

The legally stipulated "leading role" of the Communist Party over other political and social groups has been one of the foundations of totalitarian rule in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

The East German party's surrender of the principle in practice as well as on paper would pave the way for changes ranging from the election of non-Communist gov-

ernments to the elimination of party control over the military, the police and the economic bureaucracy.

Mr. Krenz, however, still appears far from accepting such a major shift in the party's role. In the interview published Friday, he reiterated that the Communists should maintain their organizations in workplaces. Such organizations have played a major role in party control over the economy.

Asked about demands that the party stop interfering in economic and social life, he responded: "One has to say very clearly that we will

interfere with all our energy, not least because we represent a considerable part of the population, particularly the working class."

Mr. Krenz's combination of headline-grabbing concessions and more subtle assurances to the party's bureaucracy reflected an attempt to woo support from the 2.3 million rank-and-file Communists as they begin the process of electing delegates to a crucial party congress next month.

The congress, reluctantly scheduled by Mr. Krenz two weeks ago

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U.S. Rage Amazes Japanese Investors

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Fearful of an American reaction to the recent surge of Japanese acquisitions, business and government leaders here are reassessing their strategy for investing overseas.

They worry that the door to the United States market may be closing, and in corporate board rooms, government ministries and in the press, a debate has erupted over how to handle America. The debate centers on whether to ease up on the investment spree in hopes that the furor will pass, or to plunge ahead, confident that the United States will decide it can no longer afford to live without Tokyo's money.

The Japanese seem taken aback by the severity of the American reaction which is played back nightly here, often in amplified and alarmist tones.

Television talk shows these days frequently take up the topic of

whether Japan's latest buying binge is turning the country into a financial pariah, or whether America is reacting to a gut fear that a foreign power, particularly an Asian one, is gaining influence over its economy.

More than at any time in recent memory, the United States is being portrayed here as an emotional, often irrational ally that foolishly puts its choicest assets on the auction block for quick profit, then

Nippon Life Insurance is to acquire almost a one-third stake in a large Paris shopping mall. Page 9.

blames the buyer for snapping them up.

Yoshio Hida, the president of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd., seemed to reflect that view when he compared America to a bullying husband who "tends to behave badly when he is drinking" but who "believes that his wife will never leave him."

Yet the Japanese are concerned that the critical words they hear from American executives, trade officials and man-on-the-street interviews on television may be translated into restrictions on investment in the United States.

Last week, a bill was introduced in Congress to limit investment in the United States by any country that has barriers to American investments. This is an outgrowth of the fierce attempts of the Texas oilman, T. Boone Pickens, to get seats on the board of a Japanese automotive parts maker in which he is the largest shareholder.

In addition, some American officials have hinted that the United States may be moving toward a far broader interpretation of "national security" to embrace economic matters as well as defense.

For a decade, Japan has grown accustomed to seeing other nations take steps to curb Japanese ex-

See JAPAN, Page 12

Lebanese Elect New President

Reuters

CHTAURKA, Lebanon — A Christian moderate, Elias Hrawi, was elected president of Lebanon on Friday and took office immediately, promising to continue efforts by his assassinated predecessor, René Moawad, to end 14 years of civil war.

Fifty-three Christian and Muslim members of Parliament met in a hotel in Syrian-controlled eastern Lebanon to elect Mr. Hrawi, two days after Mr. Moawad was killed by a bomb explosion.

Mr. Moawad's body was taken home to southern Lebanon, where mourners cursed, sobbed and tore their clothes as the coffin was carried to the Maronite church in his hometown, Zgharta.

In the Christian enclave, Major General Michel Aoun, who had rejected Mr. Moawad as a Syrian puppet, called for a general strike on Saturday, the day of his funeral, to protest the murder of a "great martyr."

After the vote for Mr. Hrawi, General Aoun described the election as a "comedy."

"Those who conducted the election have no constitutional capacity and do not represent the people. What happened is void as if it did not happen," a spokesman for the general said. "It is a comedy."

General Aoun, who controls the Christian enclave, opposes Syria's 33,000-man military presence in Lebanon and an internationally backed peace plan that reduces the entrenched powers of the Christian minority.

President Hafez Assad of Syria sent immediate congratulations to Mr. Hrawi on his election.

"I see your election," Mr. Assad said in his message. "As a big tribute to the spirit of the martyr president who clearly showed his determination to lead Lebanon's ship

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For Romanians, More of the Same

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

BUCHAREST — In the soaring speeches at the Romanian Communist Party Congress this week and in the hyperbolic celebration of President Nicolae Ceausescu's first 24 years in power by the local press, there has been no hint of recognition that the totalitarian regimes of Eastern Europe are crumbling.

In the drab and chilly streets of Bucharest, where people scurry along in silence and nervously avoid talking to foreigners for fear of being suspected of dissidence, there is no feeling that anything except more of the same awaits Romania's 23 million inhabitants.

But occasionally, a gesture of the hand, a grimace or a whisper disclosed that, even in Eastern Europe's toughest dictatorship, people know what is going on in East Germany, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia. They hope their turn will come.

"We watch Bulgarian television, we listen to short-wave radio, we know about the developments," a young Romanian said, phrasing words that, even if overheard, would at most sound ambiguous. "It is all very interesting."

This week, with Bucharest dec-

But while change is accelerating beyond Romania's borders, fear ranks far higher than hope here.

And the belief that they are constantly watched by the political police, the Securitate, more than suffices to persuade Romanians to keep their thoughts to themselves.

Unlike other East European countries where Soviet troops installed Communist governments after World War II, the history of dissent here is minimal.

Apart from strikes two years ago in Brasov, Romania's second-largest city, the only protests of late have come from a handful of former party officials and intellectuals. "There are exactly 24 dissidents here," an East European diplomat said.

The mere act of applying for a passport also brings such reprisals as dismissal from jobs, eviction from state-owned homes and loss of identity cards and access to schools, hospitals and rationed food.

Yet, perhaps the most effective form of repression is the intimidation belief widely shared by Romanians that Mr. Ceausescu and his party are all-powerful.

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Mr. Ceausescu speaking Friday from a balcony: A vow to reject political changes.

Party Unanimously Re-elects Ceausescu

Reuters

BUCHAREST — Romania's hard-line Communist leader, Nicolae Ceausescu, was unanimously re-elected party chief on Friday in a stage-managed show of adulation by his followers.

Mr. Ceausescu, 71, the last of

Eastern Europe's old-style Communist rulers, waved from a rostrum as more than 3,000 delegates to the five-day party congress burst into rhythmic clapping and roared his name in unison. He was re-elected for another five years.

He signaled in an acceptance

speech that Romania would continue to reject the political changes that have swept other East European states.

He also indicated there would be no letup in rigid economic policies that have hurt living standards.

Surging Deutsche Mark Beats Dollar Back to 11-Month Low

By Richard E. Smith
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — The Deutsche mark surged against major currencies on Friday, rising to its highest level in 11 months against the dollar.

"The mark is profiting from a very strong economy, high interest rates and a healthy stock market," said Richard Passow, a currency trader at Frankfurt's Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft. "Funds are streaming toward West Germany."

The dollar fell as low as 1.7935 DM, from 1.8690 DM only a week ago, and was fixed in Frankfurt at 1.7950 DM. That was the U.S. currency's weakest showing against the mark since early January.

The dollar recovered in later New York trading, but its 1.8055 DM close was well below 1.8155 DM at Thursday's London close. There was no U.S. trading Thursday because of the Thanksgiving holiday.

Against the yen, the dollar fell to

143.60 in New York from 144.15 in London on Thursday, while the pound rose to \$1.5625 from \$1.5610.

Foreign-exchange dealers in Frankfurt said that the opening of the border with East Germany had spawned much political and economic uncertainty, which had weighed on the mark in the last two weeks, but that investors were becoming more relaxed.

"The initial reaction showed worries on the part of U.S. and

especially Japanese investors," said Warren Oliver, an economist with UBS/Phillips & Drew in London.

"They were starting to ask us questions about the likelihood of West Germany pulling out of NATO."

But traders said the rise of the mark by nearly eight pfennig against the dollar over the last week signaled that they have been reassured.

If anything, the business opportunities created in the short term by massive East German immigration,

and in the longer term by the challenge of developing East Germany and Eastern Europe, were expected to solidify underpin West German securities and keep drawing funds to the mark.

The chief danger for West Germany, and therefore the mark, is inflation; opinions widely differ about both the danger and its possible remedies.

The already booming economy. See MARK, Page 13

In the 'Other China,' Restructuring Means Leaving the Cave

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

LANZHOU, China — This is the "other China," a land of poor peasants and occasional smokestacks, where for some households upward mobility means nothing more grand than moving out of their cave and into a house.

As China develops, the caves are giving way to brick or mud homes, and most people in northwestern China have basic clothing and enough food to eat. But there is still none of the sense of economic vibrancy and rapid change that permeates the coastal areas of southeast China.

The peasants here in Gansu Province earn an average \$100 a year, the lowest of any province in China. Their basic needs have mostly been met, but economists

and other analysts say that the people of Gansu have probably benefited less than other Chinese from the restructuring of the past decade.

"In recent years, the country has had a policy of regional favoritism," said Chai Zhongming, an official of the provincial planning commission. "The coastal areas developed very quickly, with the help of the state and foreign investors. But we're in the hinterland, with long distances to transport goods."

A recent survey suggested that the gap between China's rich and poor areas is continuing to grow.

In the first half of this year, the survey found, per-capita incomes of peasants were \$49 higher than a year earlier in southern Guangdong Province, the

wealthiest part of the country. In the poorest parts, like Gansu and Tibet, incomes grew by just \$5 from a year earlier.

"The gaps have increased and I can't see that trend changing anytime soon," Nicholas Lardy, a China scholar at the University of Washington, said in a telephone interview. Mr. Lardy said that the central government is no longer redistributing resources among regions the way it once did, and that this will limit Gansu's ability to bridge the gap.

Under Mao, China's economic planners milked rich areas such as Shanghai for the benefit of other parts of the country. The planners also tried to build the industrial capacity of the interior, partly for national security reasons, so that the

country could continue to produce if it were attacked.

Even so, China's industry is geographically lopsided. Of the nation's 500 largest industrial enterprises, 111 are either in Shanghai or in northeastern Liaoning Province, while only 25 are in the six provinces and autonomous regions of China's west.

The government in recent months has expressed increased concern about the plight of the hinterland, and there is no longer as much conviction as there used to be that some areas should get rich first and then spread the wealth to the interior. But there is still not much of an economic strategy for China's interior.

"Opening the door on the northwest

frontier" read the headline of a front-page editorial in the semi-official China Economic News last month, but the article contained few specific ideas for how to develop the frontier. While rich in mineral resources, the northwest lacks the entrepreneurial tradition of coastal areas, as well as their wealth of overseas relatives and other links.

The People's Daily and other official publications have recently called for developing overland trade with other Asian countries and even rebuilding a "land bridge" to Europe. This revived form of the old Silk Route will take shape around the end of next year when China completes a rail link across its northwestern border with the Soviet rail system.

Bomb Is Found On Saudi Plane In Pakistan

The Associated Press

KARACHI, Pakistan — The police on Friday found a time bomb in luggage taken from a Saudia Airlines jet, and only a loose wire stopped it from exploding over the Arabian Sea with 248 persons aboard, officials said.

"We have recovered a bomb in a bag which was not tagged," said an officer of the paramilitary Karachi Airport Security Force.

A security force commander See BOMB, Page 5

Crossword Page 15

Dow Jones		The Dollar	
Up	18.77	DM	1.8055
Down	2.6755	Pound	1.5625
		Yen	143.60
		FF	6.1585

Judge Dismisses Charge In Iran-Contra Trial, Citing Barred CIA Data

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ALEXANDRIA, Virginia — A federal judge dismissed all criminal charges Friday against the CIA's former top official in Costa Rica, ruling that he could not defend himself because the U.S. attorney general had barred critical evidence from the trial.

U.S. District Judge Claude M. Hilton ruled that classified government information that Attorney General Dick Thornburgh had prohibited from being disclosed in the Iran-contra case was essential to the defense of Joseph F. Fernandez.

Mr. Fernandez, a former Central Intelligence Agency station chief, was accused of trying to cover up assistance to Oliver North's secret resupply operation to the Nicaraguan rebels in 1986. Aid to the contras had been prohibited by Congress.

He was charged with obstructing inquiries into the Iran-contra affair by the CIA inspector-general and by a presidential commission. He was also charged with two counts of making false statements to government agencies.

Judge Hilton said the information that Mr. Thornburgh had blocked, which concerned CIA installations and programs in Central America, was essential for Mr. Fernandez to receive a fair trial.

The office of the independent counsel, Lawrence E. Walsh, said it would appeal.

On Wednesday, Mr. Thornburgh filed an affidavit with the judge to bar the use of classified information in a criminal case, the first time the government had taken such a step. Once a judge receives an affidavit, he must prohibit the use of the classified information, and if the information is critical to a defendant's case, the judge must dismiss the case.

In a sharp attack on the attorney general, Mr. Walsh said, "If he had

filed his affidavit last July, a proper appeal would have already been decided and the trial would have been concluded."

Judge Hilton ruled in July that Mr. Fernandez must be able to disclose at his trial details about the locations of CIA stations in El Salvador and Honduras and about CIA programs in Costa Rica.

Earlier, Mr. Walsh had accused Mr. Thornburgh of protecting "fictional secrets," contending that the withheld information had become public knowledge during previous Iran-contra trials and nationally televised congressional hearings.

A trial of Mr. Fernandez reportedly would reveal that the CIA had extensive knowledge of the secret resupply operation headed by Mr. North, then a National Security Council aide at the White House.

An associate independent counsel, Lawrence Shtasel, said, "We are troubled by the actions of the intelligence agencies and the attorney general, who have made bringing this case to trial extremely difficult."

Standing on the steps of the federal courthouse, Mr. Fernandez said: "After three long years, my ordeal is over. I profess my innocence against the charges against me because I am innocent."

He said he was troubled that "the performance of legitimate duties" by CIA officers could subject them to criminal prosecution.

Thomas Wilson, Mr. Fernandez's attorney, told Judge Hilton that the information Mr. Thornburgh had barred "is the guts of the defense's case."

Mr. Shtasel asked the judge to give the government until next week to narrow the charges against Mr. Fernandez so that the classified information would not have to be presented.

But Judge Hilton refused to give the government more time.

(AP, UPI)

AMERICAN TOPICS

A Less Martial Song Is Favored as Anthem

Most Americans responding to a magazine poll want to change the national anthem from "The Star-Spangled Banner" to "America the Beautiful." Representative Andrew Jacobs Jr., an Indiana Democrat, has introduced a bill in Congress to that effect.

Nearly 80 percent of the 400,000 who responded to the poll conducted by Parade magazine, a Sunday supplement in 303 newspapers, voted for the change, 315,000 to 74,000.

"The music of 'The Star-Spangled Banner' is not American," Congressman Jacobs said, noting that it is an 18th-century drinking song. "To Anacron in Heaven," composed by an Englishman, John Stafford Smith.

Mr. Jacobs, a disabled marine veteran of the Korean War, also says the current anthem glorifies war. He said it should be reserved for military occasions. He noted, as have many other people, that

"America the Beautiful" is less bombastic and easier to sing. The lyrics to "The Star-Spangled Banner" were written by Francis Scott Key in 1814 after witnessing the defense of Fort Mifflin in Baltimore against the British during the War of 1812. After a century of use it became the official anthem in 1931.

"America the Beautiful" was composed by Samuel Augustus Ward in 1892. Katherine Lee Bates wrote the words in 1892. Both were Americans.

Short Takes

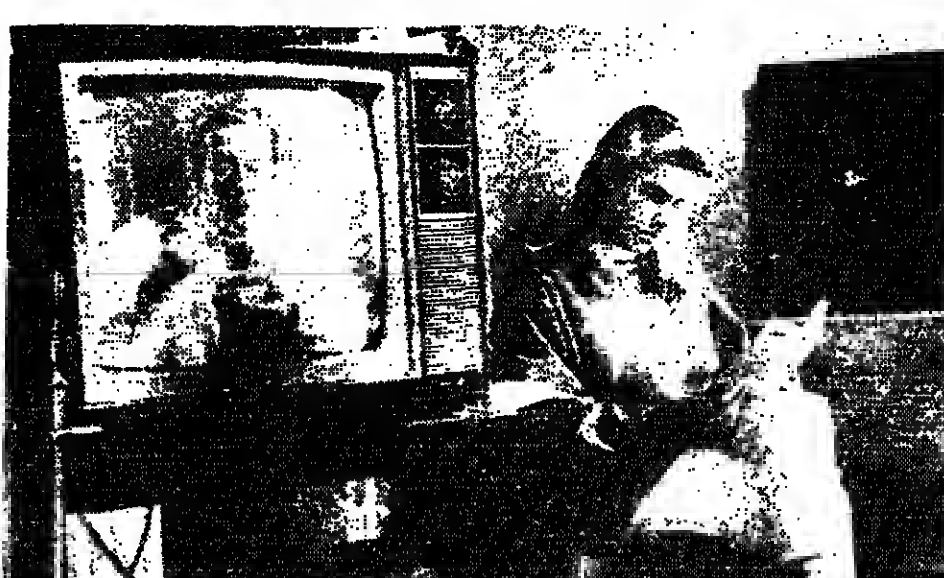
NBC News says it will stop using dramatic re-creations of news events because they confuse viewers about where reality ends and simulation begins. Of the other two major television networks, ABC News said re-enactments could be staged only with front-office approval. CBS News said it has no plans to stop using actors to simulate real-life events. Michael Gartner, president of NBC News, said, "We just couldn't surmount the issue of viewer confusion."

Steven Smith, 24, a defter with a history of psychiatric problems, has been sentenced to 50 years to life in prison for the rape and

murder of Dr. Kathryn Hinnant, 33, who was five months pregnant at the time, in New York's Bellevue Hospital last Jan. 7. He was given four separate sentences for rape, sodomy, robbery and murder, and cannot apply for parole for at least 50 years, when he will be 74.

The Baltimore Orioles are building a new 46,000-seat stadium scheduled to open in 1992. Although it will replace a park considered obsolete, Paul Goldberger, architecture critic for The New York Times, says the new stadium "will represent a return to baseball as it should be; a game played on grass, not turf; under the sky, not a dome; in the middle of a city, not out on an interstate highway. This is a building capable of wiping out in a single gesture 50 years of wretched stadium design."

Shorter Takes: The campaign to raise \$147 million for the new U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington has passed the halfway point at \$74 million. This year's cranberry crop is down by 10 to 30 percent in the chief producing states, Massachusetts, Wisconsin and New Jersey. Growers say a mild winter and



A YEAR IN TV SIBERIA — To win a bet with her father, Kristin Nalli of Rockville, Maryland, abstained from television for a year. No one thought she could do it — certainly not her brother Michael, 11, who was offered the same deal, \$1 a day, and refused. Every night, as her family grouped around the screen, she sat in her reading chair behind it. In November she won \$365.

rainy summer left many berries undersized and other ruined by rot. Americans took 15 billion snapshots last year, or 63 per person, more than any other country. Japan was second at 60 snaps per person, followed by West Germa-

ny at 54 and France at 47, according to Popular Photography magazine.

The Los Angeles Times noted that the La Brea Tar Pits, a local landmark, is a redundancy, since "brea" is Spanish for tar, and the

translation would be "the Tar Tar Pits." Not quite, noted a reader, Jerry Martz: "the La Brea Tar Pits" translates as "the the Tar Tar Pits."

Arthur Higbee

Salvador Troops Battle a Protean Phantom, the Rebel Army

By Mark A. Uhlig

New York Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — The

hostage crisis in the Salvadoran capital

has underscored the most significant

lesson of the recent rebel of-

fensive here, military experts say:

Large numbers of leftist insurgents,

blending in well and taking advantage

of the capital's unusual terrain, can enter and leave it at will.

After seizing the hotel and the

surrounding upper-class neighborhood

of Escalón early Tuesday, about 150 heavily armed guerrillas

slipped away that night as quietly

as they had entered.

They evaded hundreds of gov-

ernment troops, who had encircled them with heavy weapons and armored cars. Residents said the departing rebels even took time to loot the wealthy houses.

"I know that there had been a lot of problems, but the fighting was always miles away from my house," said an Escalón resident. He budled inside Tuesday while government sharpshooters manned positions at a wall in his yard.

Throughout their offensive, the guerrillas have blended in with the population, using civilian clothes and autos to move past government checkpoints unnoticed.

But another vital part of the in-

filtration strategy, experts say, is the unusual topography of San Salvador. The city is arrayed at the southeastern edge of a dormant volcano, whose slopes dominate the skyline.

The volcano meets the city in an expanse of sparsely inhabited terrain marked by deep, wooded ravines that funnel into the northern suburb where most of the fighting has taken place. The ravines provide excellent cover for the guerrillas and have proven difficult if not impossible for the armed forces to patrol effectively.

In the north and west of the capital, the ravines provide access

to the large working-class suburbs of Zacamil, Mejicanos and Ciudad Delgado, which have seen some of the fiercest fighting.

On the east, a separate set of ravines connected to another volcanic plateau provides access to the contested suburb of Soyapango.

In all of those areas, guerrillas fought from carefully built barricades and trenches, then, after about a week, disappeared, leaving the army to advance into deserted streets.

"I live on the edge of the ravine," said Ana, 53, who lives in a suburb near Mejicanos. "That's where they came in."

Tuesday, just after Salvadoran and U.S. officials proclaimed that the guerrillas had been dealt a "stunning military defeat," the rebels put their infiltration routes to work again. They emerged from ravines that run the length of Escalón to seize the Hotel Salvador and terrorize the nation's elite.

Spreading through the neighborhood of walled estates and well-trimmed lawns, the guerrillas set up sniper posts that paralyzed arriving army troops. Residents barricaded themselves into their houses.

In one house, a squad of six young guerrillas forced members of a prominent family to remain with them as they exchanged rifle and rocket fire with government forces.

Viewed Wednesday, the house was a shambles, ripped apart by fire from arriving troops, who used tanks and armored cars to blast the guerrillas' second-floor positions from short range.

But after a day of combat, in which palm trees fell as if they were grass, residents said the guerrillas had suffered no casualties.

And just after midnight, the former hostages said, the rebels withdrew, taking the family's silverware, videotape recorder and cameras as they went.

Vitamins Can Cut Risk Of Neural Birth Defects Study Finds Benefits From Folic Acid

By Gina Kolata

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Women who take over-the-counter multivitamin pills early in pregnancy sharply reduce the risk of having a baby with a type of serious neurological defect, a study has found.

The birth defects, known as neural tube defects, are among the most common and most devastating, causing a spectrum of effects ranging from death to paralysis. They include spina bifida and some other severe birth defects of the brain or spinal cord.

The researchers found that the incidence of defects was 0.9 per 1,000 in the women who took vitamins but that it was 3.5 per 1,000 in the women who did not.

In the United States, these defects affect 4,000 babies a year, or 1 to 2 in 1,000.

The study's lead author, Dr. Aubrey Milunsky, director of Boston University's Center for Human Genetics, said he felt that all women should take over-the-counter multivitamin pills containing folic acid while they are trying to become pregnant and during the first six weeks of pregnancy.

Some researchers strongly agree but others, including federal officials, said they need more data before making policy recommendations. Most researchers said that, in any case, multivitamin pills are innocuous in normal doses.

"We know of no downside" to taking multivitamins, said Dr. Richard Berkowitz, professor and chairman of the department of obstetrics, gynecology and reproductive health at Mount Sinai Medical Center in New York.

In the study of about 23,000 pregnant women, about half said they had taken over-the-counter pills containing folic acid in the first six weeks of pregnancy.

The incidence of neural tube defects in babies born to those who took the pills was about one-fourth that of women who did not. The study was published Friday in The Journal of the American Medical Association.

Dr. Donald L. Patrick, an adviser

to the Spina Bifida Association of America and a professor in the department of health services at the University of Washington in Seattle, said the study is "very very important, a landmark study." He asked whether doctors should "make a recommendation and how do we implement a policy that will reach the women who need vitamin supplements?"

Neural tube defects include anencephaly, in which nearly all of the brain is missing and spina bifida, in which a piece of the spinal cord protrudes from the spinal column.

They occur at about six weeks of pregnancy, or two weeks after the first missed menstrual period.

This means that if vitamins prevent the defects, women would have to start taking vitamins as soon as they had the slightest hint that they were pregnant or, preferably, they should start taking vitamins while they are trying to conceive and continue taking them until they are six weeks pregnant.

The idea that vitamin deficiencies might have something to do with neural tube defects originated after the World War II. Dr. Milunsky said, when women in England, the Netherlands, and Germany who had been undernourished gave birth to unexpectedly large numbers of babies with neural tube defects.

The study follows several smaller ones, most of which also indicated that women who took vitamins before conception and early in pregnancy were less likely to have a baby with a neural tube defect.

But one study by researchers at the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development showed no beneficial effect of vitamins.

In the study, Dr. Milunsky's group questioned about 23,000 women who were about 16 weeks pregnant and were having prenatal tests for birth defects, including neural tube defects.

About half the women said they had taken multivitamin tablets containing folic acid in the first six weeks of their pregnancy.

Sidney Janis Is Dead at 93, Pacesetter in the Art World

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Sidney Janis, 93, the doyen of New York art dealers whose gallery mounted shows of European masters and helped put Abstract Expressionism on the international map, died Friday after a bout with pneumonia.

In 1967, Mr. Janis gave his private collection, comprising 103 works by major European and American artists, to the Museum of Modern Art. Some of the works included paintings by Picasso, Piet Mondrian, Paul Klee and Umberto Boccioni.

Mr. Janis became involved with art as a collector. He visited Europe in the late 1920s and early 1930s and bought major works by school of Paris painters. His collection had several museum shows, and Mr. Janis also became an exhibition organizer and a writer on art.

In 1948, he opened his first gallery. He had acknowledged that his vocation lay not so much in discover-

ing new talents as in promoting those with established reputations. Mr. Janis's gallery became a major pacesetter for the art world in the 1950s and 1960s.

Roberto E. Arias, 71, Former Panamanian Envoy PANAMA CITY (AP) — Roberto E. Arias, 72, a former Panamanian ambassador and the husband of the British ballet dancer Dame Margot Fonteyn, died of heart failure Wednesday.

A law graduate and the son and nephew of Panamanian presidents, Mr. Arias had been an ambassador to the United Nations and to England. He had been partly paralyzed since a political opponent shot him in 1967.

Mr. Arias married Dame Margot in 1954. He was a member of the Panamanian legislative assembly. He owned two newspapers in Panama, which are no longer published.

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Lebanon Tries Again

The powerful bomb that killed Lebanon's president, René Moawad, shattered that country's best hope of peace. The legislators who elected him not three weeks ago moved quickly Friday to choose a successor, Elias Hrawi. But the long-shot odds of extricating Lebanon from 15 years of deadly civil war are now longer still.

Who planted the bomb? It tells much about Lebanon that initial suspicions range from Iranian-backed Shiites to hard-line Maronite Christians. Whichever did it acted in a Lebanese tradition of eliminating every political leader who attempts to bridge the differences between Lebanon's warring sects. Kamal Jumblat, a Druze, Rashid Karamé, a Sunni Muslim, and now René Moawad, a Maronite Christian, have all become martyrs to a still-unachieved peace.

The Moawad presidency was meant to crown an Arab-mediated grand compromise, negotiated last month in Taif, Saudi Arabia. In exchange for Maronite consent to a more equitable division of political

power, Arab countries pledged to guarantee an ultimate withdrawal of Syrian occupation troops.

Maronite hard-liners denounced this compromise as a sellout of Lebanese independence — the 46th anniversary of which Mr. Moawad was celebrating at the time of his murder. No sooner had the compromise been struck than the Christian commander, Major General Michel Aoun, declared open war on the peacekeepers. Shiite Muslims, Lebanon's single largest group, argued that they were still denied their fair political share. Iran objected to any shift in power from revolutionary street gangs to a more traditional political establishment.

The promise of reduced daily violence had encouraged Lebanese of various backgrounds to invest their hopes in the Moawad presidency. Once again, those hopes have been betrayed by the murderers whose bombs and bullets have made Lebanon a metaphor for social suicide.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Investing in Reform

Westerners are exhilarated by the drama of Eastern Europe but puzzled about how to help. The West cannot alter the fact that it is Eastern Europe's job to break the chains of centralized control and to wean consumers from subsidized prices and producers from guaranteed sales. But the West can ease this painful process and modestly improve the chances for success.

An idea proposed last week by President François Mitterrand of France deserves support. He wants Western Europe to create a development bank that would extend loans and other financial assistance to Eastern Europe in exchange for democratic reforms. A detailed plan will be drawn up in time for the European Community summit meeting in Strasbourg next month.

The idea is for Western European governments to contribute capital that could be loaned directly for modernization projects. Even better, the bank could use the capital as the basis for borrowing vast sums from international markets, thereby making even greater funds available to Eastern Europe.

The bank would make little impact unless the United States and Japan participated. Felix Rohatyn, the New York investment banker, estimates that such cooperation could create an investment pool of \$15 billion even if no single country contributed more than \$1 billion. He offers a tantalizing prospect. Capital-starved Eastern Europe gets desperately needed funds; yet no Western country risks very much. The money could be for public or private projects,

perhaps at below-market interest rates. Skeptics will ask why Western governments need to be involved at all. Won't attractive investment projects in Eastern Europe lure private money? Mr. Rohatyn has a shrewd response. Hungary, Poland and East Germany have little experience with copy-right, patent or other protections for private foreign investment. The proposed development bank would centralize the task of negotiating adequate safeguards, thereby eliminating cost and risk for everyone.

A development bank would solve one other important problem. Normally, East European countries would be forced to compete against one another for Western loans. That might maximize the West's profit. But it could deny funds that individual countries need to preserve their fragile experiments with political democracy and economic reform. A centralized development bank could help target assistance to the most needy.

Eastern Europe will need more than development loans. Debt relief and subsidies will also be required. Nor can the West be sure that its loans will not be squandered. Where markets are primitive or nonexistent, the task of discriminating productive from wasteful investment can be herculean. Witness the investment fiascos in Latin America and Poland during the 1970s.

Yet the creation of a development bank is a wise start. Without subjecting any Western country to large risk, it would give East European reform a modest but vital boost.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Congress at Midpoint

For a Congress that had such a miserable start, the 101st comes to the halfway point having done, or recovered, fairly well. The year began in guilty retreat from too generous a pay raise. The Senate then had to slog through the Tower confirmation and the House to endure the institutional rip-and-tear of the Wright investigation. Out of the latter came much healthier leadership, but not until summer was either house really ready for substantive legislation.

The record since has been: poor on the deficit, largely for the usual lack of leadership from the White House; on other issues, incomplete and/or mixed. Three important structural reforms have been put into law, or near enough. The first is an effort to rationalize and give government greater control over increases in physicians' fees under Medicare and by implication in society at large. The second is a new ethical code to distance members of Congress from the checkbooks of the interest groups surrounding them. The third is the savings-and-loan bailout — a substantial reorganization of a rogue industry.

On the budget, President Bush has steadily refused either to countenance the tax increase or to specify the spending cuts required to lower the deficit to the target level. The reconciliation bill will achieve the barest minimum of deficit reduction. It remains possible that a serious deficit reduction plan could be worked out next year. Partly for fiscal reasons, partly to catch up with world events, the administration is considering sizable cuts in the de-

fense budget. The right cuts could both reduce the deficit themselves and be the predicate for a broader deal.

A deal also remains to be made on aid to the poor, where the session promised a major increase but failed to produce. A modest increase was finally agreed to in the minimum wage, but the major elements — a large increase in the earned-income tax credit for the working poor with children, embedded in a new child care program for the poor — were stranded in conference.

In health care, the main event of the year was retreat from the main accomplishment of the year before, as the two houses backed off the income surtax they and the Reagan administration had fairly imposed on the better-off elderly to help finance catastrophic health insurance. The rollback leaves health care policy in limbo; no serious steps were taken toward providing for the seventh of the population that lacks all health insurance. Likewise in housing, both parties proposed legislation but none advanced. A strong civil rights bill forbidding various forms of discrimination against the disabled passed the Senate and awaits likely approval in the House; committees in both houses also made progress on the president's welcome proposals to break a decade-long stalemate and strengthen the Clean Air Act.

A year from now all these things could be done, and the president and Congress could both be basking in the accomplishments. But this Congress goes home with most of its serious business still undone.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Form of Mass Transit

While it is still over-the-ice-and-through-the-woods for many Americans this Thanksgiving weekend, more travelers than ever are going over the clouds and back. About nine million people are expected to have flown on U.S. airlines by Monday. The peaks will be Sunday and Monday, when more than 1.7 million passengers will be flying each day, according to the Air Transport Association. And if you think it is a hassle now, wait till next year — or, worse, a decade from now. The Partnership for Improved Air Travel, an industry-wide coalition concerned about the lack of facilities to handle all this traffic, says the traffic levels of this weekend "will be an everyday occurrence just 10 years from now."

Demand for air travel has doubled since 1978, and officials expect it to double again by the year 2000. The Federal Aviation Administration expects 800 million people to

take airplanes in 1999; that is an average of more than two million a day. But how these planes are going to move is another matter. Herbert Kelleher, chairman of Southwest Airlines and chairman of the Partnership for Improved Air Travel, contends that there is no way the current system can efficiently handle that volume. There are not enough ground facilities or runways; and much of the air traffic control equipment is dated.

During every session of Congress, there is talk of doing something about airports and other facilities, and certain improvements in traffic control systems are on the way. The airlines themselves will have to contribute. But unless federal, state and local governments start recognizing air travel as another form of mass transit, tomorrow's travelers are in for some rough non-going before takeoff and after landing.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

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For Europe, a Return of History, Not an End

By Joseph S. Nye Jr.

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — The piercing of the Berlin Wall symbolizes a historical turning point. Those who emphasize ideology in interpreting world events call such events the "end of the Cold War" or, more extravagantly, the "end of history." For those who focus more on the changing power of nations, the current period might more aptly be termed the return of history.

When did the Cold War end? Defined simply as a period of superpower peace with intense hostility and little negotiation, it probably ended in the '60s. The little Cold War in the early '80s was largely rhetorical. Even before 1985, there was far more East-West trade, communications and arms control negotiations than during the Cold War of the '50s.

What is new — what the fall of the wall symbolizes — is the decline in Soviet power and the erosion of the division of Europe. This breakdown is allowing the old Europe to return. — Europe of deeply rooted ethnic and nationalist antipathies that had been submerged for 40 years. Nationalists in the Baltic republics threaten secession from the Soviet Union, and questions have been raised about the Polish minority in Lithuania.

The greatest issue in this return of European history is German unification. The German question has plagued Europe since 1870 when Bismarck created in the center of Europe a German state powerful enough to defend itself on two fronts simulta-

neously. Three wars — in 1870, 1914 and 1939 — failed to resolve the problem of German nationalism.

How many German-speaking states should there be? Bismarck's answer was two. He deliberately left the Austro-Hungarian monarchy out of the new German empire. Hitler's answer was one, and it produced disaster. The outcome of Hitler's war left a seemingly stable solution of three German-speaking states (including Austria), but unrest in East Germany and the flow of refugees to West Germany have raised the question anew, both in West German politics and in other European capitals.

Soviet policy seems to accept German reunification in the context of the dissolution of NATO and the Warsaw Pact. But last week Soviet spokesmen warned against East Germany leaving the pact.

Participants at a recent Frankfurt conference were struck when a Soviet delegate supported the continued existence of NATO and the presence of U.S. forces in Europe. His reasoning: In a period of rapid change in domestic politics, it is important to keep the security structure of international alliances that has preserved the peace in Europe for 40 years.

The effect of German unity on European stability depends greatly on the international context. Konrad Adenauer, the former chancellor of West Germany, foresaw three de-

cade ago that an economically strong West Germany firmly anchored in NATO and the Common Market could become a stabilizing magnet for the East, while a unified Germany unilaterally searching for security in the center of Europe would create destabilizing anxieties to its east and west. The current chancellor, Helmut Kohl, recently reaffirmed these views.

What are the implications for American policy? First, while continuing to press for liberal trade policies, the United States should welcome the strengthening of the European Community. West Germany strongly favors the community and does 10 times as much trade with it as with Eastern Europe.

Second, even with a diminished Soviet threat and welcome progress in the Vienna talks on cutting conventional-force levels, there is still a



role for U.S. troops in Europe. They help to show a commitment in Europe, and provide a stabilizing presence in a period of rapid and potentially destabilizing change.

Third, President Bush should make it clear to President Gorbachev at their summit meeting that the United States will not stir up trouble in Eastern Europe but that any Soviet use of force will have high costs for Mr. Gorbachev's relations with the West.

Finally, we should remember that it was not ideology but the anxieties of nationalism stimulated in the declining Austrian empire that sparked World War I. If we remember history rather than gloat about ideological victories, we are more likely to avoid the return of history in a fatal form.

The writer is a professor of international security at Harvard University. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

Killing the Astronomers Won't Put Out the Stars

By Fang Lishi

Mr. Fang, a Chinese dissident, is living in asylum in the U.S. Embassy in Beijing. This is from his acceptance speech for the Robert F. Kennedy Human Rights award.

WHEN a commemorative gathering was held last November in Beijing to honor the 40th anniversary of the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights, many of us were delighted; it seemed that the principles of human rights were finally starting to take root in our ancient land.

Time after time, however, these fond dreams have been shattered by harsh reality. After the bloody tragedy of last June, we must admit to having been far too optimistic.

Some of those who were responsible for the repression have recently attempted to defend their behavior by declaring that "China has its own standards of human rights." They appear to think that as long as they can dub something a "household affair," to be dealt with internally, they can ignore the laws of human decency.

During China's long period of isolation, this ideology of purporting to be "master of all under heaven" may have been an effective means of controlling the country. But in the latter part of the 20th century, declarations about "household affairs" only ex-

pose their authors as feudal dictators. A growing number of Chinese believe that for China to catch up, our society must absorb those aspects of modern civilization that have proved most progressive and universal, especially science and democracy.

From the movement for science and democracy in 1919 to the rising demand for intellectual freedom in 1957, from the protest-marches in 1926, which were met with swords and guns, to the demonstrations in 1989, which encountered tanks, we can see how passionately the Chinese people want a just, rational and prosperous society. Like all members of the human race, the Chinese are born with a body and a brain, with passions and with a soul. Thus, they can and must enjoy the same inalienable rights, dignity and liberty as others.

Recent propaganda to the effect that "China has its own standards for human rights" amounts to an uncanny similarity to pronouncements made by our 18th-century rulers, who declared that "China has its own astronomy." They refused to acknowl-

edge the universal applicability of modern astronomy.

Why? Because the laws of modern astronomy make it clear that the "divine right to rule" claimed by these leaders is a fiction.

The feudal aristocrats of 200 years ago saw astronomy as a bearer of modern culture and, as a result, ruthlessly persecuted those engaged in its study and practice. During the early Qing dynasty, five astronomers of the Beijing Observatory were put to death.

Equally terrified by the implications of universal human rights, modern-day dictators also resort to murder. But no more than in the case of their feudal predecessors should this be seen as an indication of their strength. For while we may be forced to live under a terror today, we have no fear of tomorrow. The murderers, on the other hand,

are not only fearful today, they are terrified of tomorrow.

In the short term, ignorance may dominate through the use of violence, but it will eventually be unable to resist the advance of universal laws. And this will come to pass just as surely as the Earth turns.

What power can overcome the sum of a means of resisting the violence of guns the world over? What is most basic is the force of knowledge. Without knowledge, nonviolence can deteriorate into begging, and history is unmoved by begging.

Only with knowledge will we be able to overcome the violence of ignorance at its roots. And only with knowledge will we have the compassion necessary to deliver from their folly those with superstitious faith in the omnipotence of violence.

Los Angeles Times.

How the CIA Bungled Its Waldheim Investigation

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — We all remember Kurt Waldheim, don't we?

He is still president of Austria although not much is heard of him. That is just as well because he is not a very interesting man.

But important questions about him will not go away. They have existed since he was discovered in 1986 that during World War II he did not get a discharge from the German army to study law, as he had claimed. The truth was that he was attached to a German intelligence unit in Yugoslavia while partisans were being slaughtered.

If the truth had been made public he would not have been chosen secretary-general of the United Nations in 1971 and re-elected four years later.

To be elected he needed the support of all the major powers. They all control mountains of records about officers in the German army.

How was it that the truth did not come out until he began to run for president and some Austrian opponents leaked it? Did one or more of the powers cover up for him? If so, why?

Now Robert Edwin Herzstein, a professor of history at the University of South Carolina, has discovered some critically important information.

In 1972, one intelligence organization did conduct a criminal investigation of the new secretary-general — the CIA. It bungled the job miserably. Was this deliberate?

Mr. Herzstein, who found out about the 1972 inquiry while doing research for the newly updat-

ed version of his book, "Waldheim: The Missing Years," thinks so. In a memorandum he made available to me, he writes: "Now there is proof that the CIA investigated Waldheim, cleared him, declared him to be of operational interest and shielded him. It did so while having in its files at least one document placing Dr. Waldheim in the Balkans, a fact which if published would have unraveled a 30-year cover-up."

In 1972, Mr. Herzstein reports, the CIA looked into UN rumors that Mr. Waldheim's war record was unsavory. Somebody seems to have made sure that the inquiry would not turn up anything.

To investigate a former German officer's record, there are at least three obvious places to go — the German army archives in Freiburg, West Germany; the microfilm of those records in the French Archives in Washington; and the French archives on the Wehrmacht in Berlin.

Instead, the CIA investigators went the one place where no such information existed or could be expected to exist — the Berlin Document Center, which houses the records of the Nazi Party, not of the Nazi army.

No one had accused Mr. Waldheim of being a member of the Nazi Party itself. So, what do you know, the CIA came back with a clean record, and as Mr. Herzstein put it — "an alibi

for Waldheim that lasted for the next 14 years."

"Any graduate student," he added, "could have done a better job."

Mr. Herzstein, blocked by the CIA in his search for more material, turned to Representative Stephen Solarz. In 1980, the Brooklyn Democrat had asked the CIA to look into Mr. Waldheim's past.

The CIA gave him the law-student cover-up. The CIA did not tell him then about the 1972 "investigation," nor about a document Mr. Herzstein says was in the CIA vaults — since 1947. That document, he says, places Mr. Waldheim in the Balkans as an intelligence officer.

In telling Mr. Herzstein the reason for not giving him or Mr. Solarz pertinent documentation, the CIA said that Mr. Waldheim was of "operational interest," meaning he was somebody "who may be involved in activities or have access to information that the United States government should be aware of to enhance the security of our country against all threats."

In Mr. Herzstein's translation: "Waldheim appears to be an operational asset of the American intelligence community."

If so, was he protected only by the United States? Or was he also of "operational interest" to the French, the British and the Russians?

Congress should fight to open the CIA Waldheim file — what remains of it. That might tell us whether Mr. Waldheim was really an interesting fellow.

The New York Times.

Africa: With the Big Thaw, a Rollback of Apartheid

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — The thawing of the Cold War in Europe excites general celebration among us all, but gives a special pleasure to those of European descent. Simultaneously, Americans and especially black Americans are entitled to take satisfaction in the thawing of the Cold War in Africa. This month's elections in Namibia mark a historic rollback of apartheid in southern Africa no less meaningful and no less welcome than the rollback of communism taking place in the Soviet bloc.

Spokesmen for apartheid and communism saw these hesitations taking shape in Moscow and built on them a brilliant diplomatic strategy whose fruits were 1) the agreement being put into place to free Namibia, 2) the companion Angola agreement to remove Cubans and South Africans and reconcile the locals, and 3) the beckoning prospect of negotiated political change within South Africa itself.

"We might have said that this is an American [project]," said the diplomat who signed the Angola-Namibia package for Moscow. "We didn't say it. We didn't have jealousy. We wanted a solution in substance, a just solution. I personally don't think they are going to build socialism in this part of the world."

I suspect that the United States, for all its shortcomings, has a measure of authority in approaching apartheid that eludes the Soviets, who are culturally and racially remote and whose experience with democratic procedures is small. Last week in Namibia, for instance, American election observers were delighted to hear Namibians speak appreciatively of the American election successes of the black politicians Douglas Wilder and David Dinkins.

Mr. Gorbachev may be prepared to assume the sort of supporting role in South Africa that he accepted in Angola, Namibia and Mozambique. Not only is the Kremlin lending political support to the idea of negotiations among South Africans. The Angolan agreement it is helping to enforce commits Angola to close all ANC bases on its territory. This leaves the ANC with no military facilities anywhere remotely near South Africa — with no military option. South African police are reporting a "drastic decrease" in terrorist incidents.

Will the current combination of inducements and restraints — applied to the white minority and to the black majority — help get political talks started in South Africa? This difficult effort will surely fare better if the great powers both pursue it. They are gambling on a transition from apartheid, and increasingly they are gambling together.

Africans used to routinely deplore the Cold War as a selfish great-power competition drawing attention away from the imperative of development — even as they did what they could to profit from the competition by playing one great power against another.

There is a similar split view of the thaw: It is seen as something that offers potential political benefits in

South Africa but that reduces the urgency of great-power attention to development. But in the vocabulary of American idealism, as in Soviet perestroika, there are strains of humanitarian concern and global fellow feeling. These currents need to be stirred.

The Washington Post.

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Thatcher Willing to Fight 2 More Elections

By Sheila Rule

New York Times Service

LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said in an interview published Friday that she was willing to lead the Conservative Party into two more general elections, only weeks after she indicated that she was likely to step down in a few years as leader of the party.

As senior Conservative politicians sought to fend off a challenge to Mrs. Thatcher's leadership, political commentators said the prime minister's remarks appeared intended to counter suggestions that she had made herself a lame duck by indicating that she would retire after her next term of office, if she won the next election.

But they said that the most recent remarks could raise questions among many Conservative members of Parliament about her real plans and further anger her adversaries within the party.

In an interview with The Times of London, Mrs. Thatcher said that, "by popular acclaim," she was "quite prepared to carry on."

The prime minister had told The Sunday Correspondent earlier this month that she hoped to seek a fourth term of office in the next general election, not expected until 1991 at the earliest, but that she was not likely to fight a fifth election. After her third election victory in 1987, she said she planned to "go on and on."

In the interview Friday, Mrs. Thatcher said: "I may say that the question The Sunday Correspondent put to me was it likely that I would fight? Was it likely? And I have had so many protests about my answer that by popular acclaim I am quite prepared to carry on."

When asked whether that meant fighting a fifth election as leader of the Conservative Party if she won the next election — a fifth election could be as late as 1997 — Mrs. Thatcher would be 72 — the prime minister said that she was "quite prepared to carry on, yes. But let us get the fourth one over first. I am quite prepared to carry on."

Mrs. Thatcher refused to answer questions about a challenge to her leadership, The Times said.

Sir Anthony Meyer, a Conservative member of Parliament from Wales, has announced that he would challenge Mrs. Thatcher in the annual election for leadership, to be held on Dec. 5.

He has conceded that he had no chance of winning but has said that he would go ahead unless a more serious candidate came forward.

But the leading contender, Michael Heseltine, a former defense secretary, has said that he would take no part in a challenge to Mrs. Thatcher. Concern is growing that a challenge could help the opposition Labor Party at a time when the Conservative Party is declining in the polls.

KRENZ: A New Promise

(Continued from page 1)

after strong pressure from the rank and file, is due to elect a new policy-making Central Committee and to vote on Mr. Krenz's tenure as party secretary. Western diplomats expect major changes in the Central Committee and its policies, and some predict that Mr. Krenz will not survive.

Unpopular with the general public and despised by many in the party for his close ties to the discredited former leadership of Erich Honecker, Mr. Krenz, 52, is nevertheless waging an aggressive, almost frantic campaign to portray himself as a man who can lead the party through radical changes.

This week, he invited East German television into the relatively modest home to which he recently moved from the party's exclusive Wandlitz compound in Berlin. Thursday, he told West German television, which is watched by East Germans, that Mr. Honecker had disciplined him last summer for pressing too hard for change.

Thursday night, Mr. Krenz had himself photographed by the state-run press at the opening of an East German film released after 23 years of censorship. And a West German magazine published an interview with his wife, Erka, who insisted that she and her husband had never enjoyed life in Wandlitz and now were content to live without "a vacation home, a yacht, or even a garden of our own."

The full-page interview in Neues Deutschland on Friday represented Mr. Krenz's effort to appeal directly to party members preparing for the congress: it was tailored largely to their concerns.

Mr. Krenz depicted the party as staffed by dedicated Communists who wanted to serve the country but had been misled and betrayed by a small clique of leaders. "We are no corrupt party," he declared.

He promised that "the whole truth" of the party's failings would "be laid on the table" at the congress and that those responsible would be punished. Thursday night, the party's Central Control Commission announced an investigation of Mr. Honecker and expelled the former economic czar Ginter Mittag, who has been singled out for most of the official blame so far.

Political observers and diplomats in Berlin say it is too early to tell whether Mr. Krenz's attempt to remake himself is succeeding.



Thatcher Arrives for Talks With Bush

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, center, being greeted by President and Barbara Bush at Camp David, in the Maryland mountains, on Friday. Mrs. Thatcher had lunch with the Bushes and was meeting for several hours with the president before returning to Washington. The White House press secretary, Martin Fitzwater, said the two leaders, speaking of the changes under way in the Soviet Union, "emphasized the pursuit of democracy as the first step in the reform process."

ELECT: Successor to Lebanese President Is Chosen

(Continued from page 1)

safety to shore despite all the problems." Officials said 47 of the 53 deputies voted for Mr. Hrawi. Five cast blank ballots and one abstained.

"We announce the election of deputy Elias Hrawi as president of Lebanon," said the house speaker, Hussein Hussein, at the end of the session.

As with Mr. Moawad's election on Nov. 5, Parliament convened with difficulty.

Ten members of Parliament flew from Paris to Damascus and traveled by road to make up the quorum needed for the vote. Syrian troops provided tight security in the area.

Before Mr. Moawad's 17-day presidency, the office was vacant for more than a year.

Mr. Hrawi, 60, is a Maronite Christian businessman and former cabinet minister.

Local people began firing in the air to celebrate as radio and television reported his victory.

After his election, Mr. Hrawi pledged to continue the peace plan agreed by legislators last month in the Saudi Arabian resort of Taif. The plan gives more political power to Muslims.

"The agreement," he said, "is a comprehensive project for salvation to put a permanent end to the suffering, the tears and the pain and to stop the bloodshed which is increasing day after day."

"I extend my hand to cooperate with every Lebanese and especially the leaders without any exception," he declared, apparently referring to General Aoun.

But Mr. Hrawi seemed certain to be rejected by General Aoun, who rules a quarter of the country and denounces the peace pact because it fails to ensure the departure of Syrian troops.

General Aoun has said he will refuse to accept any head of state elected under what he terms Syrian occupation and will bar him from the presidential palace in the Christian enclave.

Two ballots were required for Parliament to elect the new president. In the first, when 48 votes were needed, he got 46. In the second, when a simple majority was needed, he got 47.

Mr. Hrawi was expected to attend Mr. Moawad's funeral in Zghorta on Saturday.

A sea of 15,000 mourners packed Zghorta, a struggling hillside town, as Lebanese military police carried Mr. Moawad's coffin shoulder-high to the church.

Weping women threw rice and rose water as the coffin passed and waved pictures of Mr. Moawad.

"We hope Beirut will be destroyed," shouted one of the mourners. "We sent you the president and you killed him."

Mr. Hrawi said: "I have no special illusions about the gentlemen who will replace those who have resigned. However, I regard it as very important."

"A door has been opened. Into this door will rush all society."

Mr. Dubcek was noncommittal about whether he would like once more to be the party leader.

"You will have to ask those people at the Central Committee session," he said. "My role is cut out for me in staying with both feet on the ground. That's where my people are."

The resignation of the Czechoslovak party leadership follows a tumultuous few months in the East. Eastern Europe's first government led by non-Communists since

the late 1940s has taken power in Poland, and the Hungarian party has disbanded and prepared the ground for multiparty elections next year.

Hard-line East German leaders have been swept aside and a new Communist leader, Egon Krenz, stunned the world by tearing holes in the Berlin Wall, the hated symbol of the Cold War.

Todor Zhivkov, the veteran party leader of Bulgaria, has been purged in favor of an advocate of change, Peter Mladenov, who says he favors free elections.

(Readers, AP, AFP)

Opposition United Fast To Force A Change

United Press International

PRAGUE — Civic Forum, the opposition group that helped bring down Czechoslovakia's top Communist Party leaders, was founded Sunday night in a Prague avant-garde theater.

Founders describe it as an umbrella group for more than a dozen opposition groups and several parties, including present and former Communist Party members.

Civic Forum claims no single leader, but its founding declaration was signed by 18 persons, including the playwright Vaclav Havel, the nation's most famous human-rights activist. Mr. Havel was also one of the founders 13 years ago of the human-rights group, Charter 77.

The Reverend Vaclav Malý, a dissident Roman Catholic priest, ordained in defiance of Czechoslovak law, also signed Civic Forum's founding document.

Other members include the dissident editor Jan Ruml and the Charter 77 member Sasa Vondra.

Like the Democratic Forum, which helped put Hungary on the road to liberalization, and the East German New Forum, which helped bring down the Berlin Wall, Civic Forum defines its purpose as the promotion of dialogue between the people and the Communist authorities.

The founding statement calls Civic Forum a "spokesman for that part of the Czechoslovak public which is more critical toward the policy of the present Czechoslovak leadership and was deeply shattered by the brutal assault on peacefully demonstrating students."

The group was founded two days after the Nov. 17 repression of demonstrators in central Prague. More than 30 people were injured; 10 required hospitalization.

Civic Forum issued four demands during demonstrations this week in Wenceslas Square.

• The resignation of all Communist Party leaders united by the 1968 Soviet-led repression of the "Prague Spring" liberalization movement.

• The resignation of Interior Minister Frantisek Kral and Miroslav Stepan, the Prague party boss.

• The establishment of a commission of inquiry to investigate police action against demonstrators on Nov. 17.

• The release of all prisoners of conscience.

Philippines Seeks To Deport Priest

MANILA — A Philippine government prosecutor filed deportation charges Friday against an Irish Roman Catholic priest who has been campaigning against the presence of U.S. military bases in the Philippines.

Renato Mabalo, the prosecutor, said he filed the charges against Father Shay Cullen after 17 community leaders in Olongapo called him "an undesirable alien and an enemy of the Filipino people."

Father Cullen has demanded the removal of Subic Naval Base in Olongapo.

Yet, to keep the country quiet, Mr. Cullen has had to tighten the screws in the 1980s. Many of the organizers of the Bravos strike have disappeared after arrest, with other foreign diplomats not their families certain that they are still alive.

Six former party officials were placed under house arrest after they signed a letter last April denouncing abuses by the dictatorship.

Their complaints ranged from the destruction of villages to excessive food exports that have brought shortages that, they said, threatened the "biological existence" of the Romanians.

House arrest, loss of employment and constant harassment

Chronology of a Prague Drama

From Tear Gas to Triumph in Wenceslas Square

The Associated Press

PRAGUE — Following is a day-by-day summary of developments in Czechoslovakia that led to the resignation of the Communist Party leadership under the party chief, Milos Jakes.

Nov. 17: Truncheon-wielding riot police use dogs and tear gas to disperse tens of thousands of students demanding more freedom and democracy. Hundreds are injured and scores detained.

Nov. 18: Prague theaters cancel their shows to protest the police brutality after actors and students call strikes in theaters and universities throughout Czechoslovakia. A thousand protesters hear students call for a general strike Nov. 27.

Nov. 19: Thousands of peaceful protesters call for greater freedom and democracy, and opposition groups form an umbrella Civic Forum, calling for the resignation of Communist leaders responsible for the Nov. 17 violence and for the 1968 Soviet-led invasion.

Nov. 20: More than 200,000 people pour into central Prague in the biggest demonstration ever against Communist rule, and protests take place in at least three other Czechoslovak cities.

Nov. 21: Prime Minister Ladislav Adamec, apparently seeking to distance himself from the hard-line Mr. Jakes, for the first time offers a dialogue with the opposition as 150,000 demonstrators jam central Prague. Thousands protest in Bratislava, Czechoslovakia's second-largest city.

Nov. 22: Alexander Dubcek, leader of the failed 1968 "Prague Spring" liberalization movement, throws his weight behind the burgeoning pro-democracy movement with a message as 200,000 rally for change in Prague and worker support grows for a general strike.

Nov. 23: At least 300,000 protesters jam Wenceslas Square amid growing pressure on the Communist leadership to step down, but the military warns that it stands ready to defend "the achievements of socialism."

Nov. 24: Mr. Jakes and the Communist Party leadership resign, hours after Mr. Dubcek addresses 300,000 cheering people in Wenceslas Square.

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ARTS / LEISURE

[auCTION sales](#)

IN FRANCE
PARIS

DROUOT RICHELIEU
9, Rue Drouot, 75009 Paris - Tel.: 48 00 20 20.

Monday, December 4 and Tuesday, December 5
Room 2 at 2:30 p.m. COLLECTION MAX CREPY - GLYPHICS - Cameos - Insigns - Seals - Cylinder Stamps. M. BRIST, 24, av. Maignon, 75008 Paris. Tel.: (1) 42 68 11 30. Fax: (1) 42 68 12 67.

Wednesday, December 6
Room 1 at 2:15 p.m. OLD MASTER PAINTINGS & DRAWINGS - CERAMICS - HIGH RENAISSANCE, 17th, 18th & 19th c. FURNISHINGS & FURNITURE - TAPESTRIES - CARPETS - M. MILLON, JUTHEAU, 14, rue Drouot, 75009 Paris. Tel.: (1) 47 70 00 45. Fax: 48 00 04 10.

Friday, December 8
Room 10 at 2 p.m. MODERN PAINTINGS by Oguiss, Guillemin, Lebourg, Thore. M. MORELLE, 30, rue Saint-Arne, 75002 Paris. Tel.: (1) 42 96 69 22.
Room 1 at 2:30 p.m. FINE 18th c. FURNITURE & OBJETS D'ART - OLD MASTER PAINTINGS by Hubert Robert, OLD DRAWINGS. M. LAURIN, GUILLOUX, BUFFETAUD, TAILLEUR, 12, rue Drouot, 75009 Paris. Tel.: (1) 42 46 61 16. Fax: (1) 47 70 12 71.

DROUOT MONTAIGNE
15, avenue Montaigne, 75008 Paris
Tel.: (1) 48 00 20 20

Wednesday, December 6
At 2:30 p.m. OLD MASTER PAINTINGS - COLLECTIONS OF OLD WEAPONS - COLLECTOR'S PENDULUMS & CHRONOMETERS - OBJETS D'ART & FINE FURNISHINGS, MOSTLY 18th c. Exhibition: December 1, from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. and from 2 p.m. to 10 p.m.; December 6, from 11 a.m. to 12 (noon), M. CHAYETTE, CALMELS, 12, rue Rossini, 75009 Paris. Tel.: (1) 47 70 38 89. Fax: (1) 45 23 01 46.

Wednesday, December 13
At 9 p.m. CONTEMPORARY PAINTINGS by Adam, Blais, Barrois, Bugatti, Antoni Carv, Dazin, Eno, Helion, Klein, Lambert-Rucki, Novelli, Niki de Saint Phalle, Van Dongen, M. BINOCHE, GODEAU, 5, rue La Botz, 75008 Paris. Tel.: (1) 42 65 79 50 - 47 42 78 01. Fax: (1) 47 42 87 55.

Sunday, December 17
At 3 p.m. 20th c. MASTER PAINTINGS - CONTEMPORARY ART - Adam, Alexinsky, Bessier, Blais, Bucher, Butler, Bostard, Chaisne, Chaisne, Clart, Degouez, Duboulet, Harung, Indiana, Jon, K. Haring, Koudellis, Lankoy, Leges, Lempic, Mathien, Menzinger, Paladino, N. de Saint Phalle, G. Segal, de Soel, Van Dongen, Villard. Exhibition: Sunday, December 16, from 12 (noon) to 10 p.m.; Sunday, December 17, from 10 a.m. to 12 (noon). M. Catherine CHARBONNEAUX, 134, rue du Reg-St-Honoré, 75008 Paris. Tel.: (1) 43 59 66 56. Fax: (1) 42 56 32 77.

PALAIS DES CONGRES
2, place de la Porte-Maillot, 75017 Paris.

Friday, December 8
At 7:30 p.m. VERY IMPORTANT COLLECTOR'S CARS: Aston Martin, Bentley, Bugatti, Jaguar, Lotus, Mercedes, M.G., Rolls Royce, de Tomaso. Important set of Ferrari, Lamborghini and Maserati. M. POULAIN, LE FUR, 70 av. de Breteuil, 75007 Paris. Tel.: 45 67 11 31. Fax: 42 73 55 55.

Paris Sales Hit by Fallout From N.Y., Sometimes

International Herald Tribune
PARIS—Collectors and dealers often wonder to what extent huge prices in one place have a fallout in another, within the same broad category of art. This week an answer was provided by Paris auctions of Impressionist and Modern art.

The message is complex. Defined in terms of aesthetics backed by extreme rarity the New York price explosion triggered an upward leap. It had little effect on art that is just attractive or even of historic interest but not unobtainable. Paradoxically, it also induced dealers to pay more for names in demand even when appended to undistinguished work.

On Nov. 18, Jean-Louis Picard conducted a sale at Drouot Montaigne that netted 169,392,000 francs, about \$27 million, and left an 11 percent buy-in rate. It was light years from Sotheby's \$269 million three days earlier, when Picasso's "Au Lapin Agile" brought \$40.7 million. The most expensive painting at Drouot Montaigne was Matisse's 1926 "Odalysse au fauteuil," bought by a Geneva-based dealer for 28,792,982 francs, about \$4.6 million, more modest by about 10 to 1.

Among the first lots sold by Picard, there was a sequence of three black chalk drawings by the Pointillist Georges Seurat. The finest shows the elongated figure of a woman in a long robe walking away with two little girls, their backs to the viewer. Last seen in a 1958 Seurat exhibition, it created a stir among the cognoscenti. At 5,778,130 francs it set a record for a Seurat drawing.

This appears to have whetted the appetite of the Parisian collector who bought it. He could not resist the next, a drum beater sketched with blue by the painter early in his career. That cost him 3,363,935 francs, which is not cheap. Nor is the least desirable of the three, the study of a young boy straddling a chair. Despite its clumsiness, the collector also went after it, paying 4,158,550 francs. These are top retail prices, if not more.

In contrast, when some charm-

ing pictures by Bonnard came up, they did not soar to the same dizzying heights, in relative terms. The portrait of a young woman in a flower hat, "Jeune femme au chapeau bleu," done in 1908, is a bold work influenced by Japanese printmaking. Its avant-garde quality was recognized early in this century.

SOURIN MELKIAN

when it was sent to the Secession exhibition in Munich and sold there. This gives it a cachet. Even so, an international dealer got it for only 4,728,481 francs. Lovely as it is, it does not match the Seurat drawings in rarity and seemed to escape the effects of the New York big bang. So did another, large-size, Bonnard showing a woman and two children at a dining table. It belongs to the most avidly sought category within Bonnard's oeuvre. But it remained a plausible buy for a dealer at 17,324,280 francs.

The New York sale's impact on the prices for bronze sculpture was not detectable either. The 556,121 francs paid for a bronze cast of a spaniel by Rembrandt Bugatti may seem large but Bugatti has been riding a crest for a while. This piece, signed and dedicated, also has a historic provenance. It was sent in for sale by the grandson of René Dubs, a partner of Adrien Hébrard, one of the founders of Bugatti's bronzes.

Equally reasonable was a set of five bronzes by Rodin, "Bourgeois de Calais" figures. Sold as one lot for only 2,524,216 francs, the five standing figures, 43 to 46 centimeters (17 to 18 inches), also have a historic provenance. These originally came from the collection of Joanny Peytel, a banker who helped finance the Rodin show in the Pavillon de l'Alma in 1900. It was at Peytel's initiative that he executed these bronzes. Four of the five bronzes carry the signature of L. Perinca, Rodin's first founder, with the mention of "première épreuve" (first cast), the fifth being a second cast given to Peytel by mistake.

It also would be difficult to argue that the surging prices for Neo-Impressionist this week at Drouot

New York sales which suggested unbridled demand.

A French gallery, for example, bought a third-rate garden scene at Montmartre painted by Renoir in 1890. Given the dark color scheme and the rather confused composition, 15,224,980 francs seems inordinately expensive.

Another Paris gallery outbid a Japanese dealer to get a long horizontal landscape by Jean-Frédéric Bazille. The picture doubled its high estimate as it climbed to 1,894,426 francs. Bazille who died in 1870, aged 29, played a key role in the developments that led to Impressionism. The landscape with a view of his father's farmhouse near Saint-Sauver is dated 1865 and belongs to a transitional period. Still rooted in French realism, it already displays a trend toward simplification of detail that was later to evaporate in a luminous haze. Bazille's work of any period is hard to come by. This one executed as one of a pair of *sopraporte* is not a great Bazille, but rare it certainly is. The French dealer would be more aware of the fact than his Japanese colleague, so stood his ground.

Another remarkable occurrence is the sale of the sketch in oils on board by Toulouse-Lautrec, despite condition problems. Executed in 1893, the study showing Jane Avril walking away from the viewer came up at Christie's New York on Nov. 15, 1988, and was bought in at \$550,000. Bristly done, the sketch is unfortunately marred by the cardboard ground, which has veered from a light beige to a deep brown. In contrast to paper, cardboard cannot be restored to its original hue. This did not stop a Paris professional from paying 3,573,865 francs.

Further auctions held on Nov. 19 by Guy Loudner and Nov. 20 by Francis Bristel bear out the bullishness of the French market, but also the futility of a system in which four or five auctioneers will hold separate sales one after the other in the same category. Loudner's sale brought 7,747,000 francs, the buy-in rate rising to 18.5 percent. In Bristel's auction, the pictures sold realized 66,261,000 francs, while failures exceeded 20 percent.

There were some good scores at wide intervals. Loudner sold Bonnard's portrait of Vivette Terrasse, done around 1916, for 5,043,380 francs. Bristel set a world record for a Marquet when a carnival scene at Fécamp, dated 1906, rose to 8,493,577 francs. Had the auctioneers pooled resources and efforts they would have made the best of their wares, often enhanced by genuinely private provenances. They would have capitalized to the full on the New York price explosion by drawing international buyers. Many did not bother to make the trip. Dollar millionaires cannot afford to waste their time.



Drawing by Georges Seurat that was sold for a record 5,778,130 francs in a Paris auction.

In Marseille, a Week of Japan

Agence France-Presse

MARSEILLE — About 2,800 Japanese singers, dancers, artists and Samurai warriors will invade Marseille this weekend, opening a weeklong showcase for Japanese culture.

Japan Week aims to portray "the true face of Japan," according to its organizers, the Nippon Travel Agency of Tokyo and the city of Marseille.

The celebrations will begin with an hour-long parade on Saturday afternoon. Indoor events will include exhibitions of Japanese painting, calligraphy, pottery and floral displays. There will also be *bujo* and *awadori* dancing, choruses, *koto* music, tea ceremonies, kimono parades, archery on horseback and on foot and *Katana* swordsmanship.

The city and regional authorities lobbied hard to

host the event, which had previously been held in Hamburg, Amsterdam and Florence. Jeanne Laffitte, director of the Marseille Office of Tourism, said she hoped the festival would be a start at promoting the city as a holiday resort and in motivating the local people, who "are not at all educated to welcome tourists and don't make a particular effort for the visitor."

The city puts the cost of organizing and promoting the event at 2.6 million francs (about \$400,000) and expects 30,000 people to take part. Japanese visitors alone are expected to spend around 10 million francs in hotels, shops and restaurants.

Laffitte said the Japanese were from 80 groups and associations throughout Japan, "not only from Tokyo and Kyoto, but from small villages as well."

INTERNATIONAL ART EXHIBITIONS

PARIS

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GALERIE DANIEL MALINGUE
26, AV. MATHIGNON - 75008 PARIS

Simone de Monbrison
22, rue Bonaparte, 75006 PARIS - Tel.: (1) 46.33.13.77
Phoenicians & Tanagreaans
Open from 3 p.m. - 7 p.m.
November 15 - December 24, 1989

GALERIE DENISE RENÉ
196, bd Saint-Germain, Paris 7^e - Tél.: 42 22 77 57
The Artist's first exhibit in France
YOURI JELTOV
Vernissage Tuesday 28 November 1989 at 7 p.m.

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The rediscovery of
JACQUELINE MARVAL
1866 - 1932
Apollinaire, the protagonist of Cubism and one of the most perceptive writers on art before 1914, highly praised Marval.
Until 9 December
CRANE GALLERY
171a (1st Floor) Sloane Street, London, SW1. 01-235 2464
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HUNGARIAN ARTISTS ABROAD
A modest anthology of paintings and sculpture to compliment the Hungarian Festival of Arts at the Barbican.
Works by BEOOTHY, CSAKY, HUSZAR, KADAR, KASSAK, MOHOLY-NAGY, RETH, SCHEIBER, VASARELY, etc.
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New York - Chicago
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48, Ave. Gabriel, 75008 Paris
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10 a.m. to 1 p.m. - 2:30 to 7 p.m.

C. KLUGE
November 21
December 16
2, Ave. Matignon,
48, Ave. Gabriel, 75008 Paris
Tel.: (1) 42.25.70.74.
Tuesday - Saturday
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. - 2:30 to 7 p.m.

ROHNER
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20 janvier
GALERIE FRAMOND
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KIMURA
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ARTS / LEISURE

In Boom-Town Barcelona, An Effervescent Art Scene

By David Galloway

BARCELONA — "The go-getter spirit of the place is simply fantastic," says the architect Richard Meier. Although the ground has scarcely been broken for his Museum of Contemporary Art, it is already numbered among the attractions awaiting Olympic visitors in 1992. Barcelona has lost none of its sensuous flair, but it has acquired a boom-town atmosphere.

Olympic fever is only one element in the transformation. Pride in a new Spanish identity, symbolized by full membership in the European Community, is complemented by local pride in the Catalan language and culture once suppressed by Franco. Barcelona has become, again, a bilingual city, drawing strength both from its multilayered heritage and from its own futuristic visions. That contagious spirit is richly reflected in the local art scene, whose vitality is helping to transform the cityscape.

Monumental public sculptures have been commissioned from such international favorites as

The foundation's art programs are new, including an exhibition space in Madrid that is currently hosting a major show of works by Arshile Gorky. The centers in Madrid and Barcelona are both managed by Maria Corral, who was also responsible for assembling the contemporary European collection. It is unquestionably one of the most sensitive and consistent views of today's avant-garde that has thus far been achieved. There are gaps, but the foundation is bent on filling them.

Gaps of a different kind are being filled by Metrònom, a private exhibition space with a superb documentation center. The latter is concerned to conserve Catalonia's more recent art history, above all, that of the experimental artists of the 1960s and '70s who specialized in happenings and conceptual events. Repressed by the Franco regime, few ever enjoyed major exhibitions or catalogues. Metrònom shows three or four such pioneers a year and produces for each a definitive catalogue. Younger Catalan artists round out the program.

Financed by local art patrons, Metrònom opened in 1980 as an alternative exhibition space with a mixed program consisting, mainly, of small formats that directly appealed to private collectors. In 1984, Metrònom moved to a lofty building that once housed the local commodities exchange, and the curatorial focus shifted to large-scale, noncommercial installations. To announce the change of focus, the inaugural show packed the hall with 1950s automobiles, none for sale, and a round-the-clock program of rock 'n' roll music. Other picked up the beat, and today the area around the old wholesale produce market (itself an architectural jewel) contains a dozen innovative galleries.

The Born Market may also be converted into a cultural center. It is only a short walk to the Olympic Village and the Museum of Contemporary Art in one direction; to the Gallery Maeght, the Textile Museum and the Picasso Museum in the other. The latter is a first-rate example of the Spaniards' gift for putting new wine in old bottles. An ingenious renovation links the stately interiors of two 13th-century palaces. The collection itself documents the precocious early work of Picasso, from childhood sketches to the extraordinary portraits he produced in Barcelona as a young man.

Those seeking to follow the thread beyond this point will be disappointed. The first break in chronology comes with the years 1915-1937, and there is no sculpture on view. A small presentation of the late ceramics seems little more than an apology. Fair enough: This is the apprentice collection; those who want more must go to Paris, as the artist did. Another native son, Joan Miró, is more comprehensively represented in the museum that bears his name.

Barcelona boasts, in all, more than 40 museums, but it is not the museological note that dominates here. It is far more the sense of an innovative contemporary scene that sets the tone, as in the third Biennial held recently at the Center for Contemporary Culture. The first two biennales focused on Spanish art. This time, 300 young artists, designers and architects from throughout Europe filled the severely handsome space of a former charity hospital.

And there is more to come: 1990 has been officially designated "Year of the Arts," 1991 "Year of the Future" — warm-ups, both, for the Olympic Festival of the Arts in 1992. In that year, the first Barcelona Prizes will be awarded in fields not covered by the Nobel program: technology, architecture, painting, sculpture and sports.

David Galloway is a writer and professor based in West Germany.

Pride in a new Spanish identity is complemented by pride in the Catalan language and culture

Richard Serra, Bernard Venet and Beverly Pepper. Ludwig Mies van der Rohe's historic German Pavilion, from the World's Fair of 1929, has been meticulously recreated on the original site. Meier's museum and Arata Isozaki's Sports Palace will add a crowning touch to this cosmopolitan flair, but as a complement to and not at the expense of indigenous traditions. Those charged with giving architectural shape to the city's postmodernist vision show no particular fancy for sleek Postmodernist chic.

Several major buildings by the visionary Catalan architect, Antonio Gaudí, are being freestyled, and at Güell Park there is now a museum dedicated to his life. Work on Gaudí's sinuous masterpiece, the Church of the Sagrada Família, is again proceeding briskly. Elsewhere, too, new attention is being paid to that ornate turn-of-the-century style that Spaniards somewhat confusingly identify as "Modernisme."

Revaluing the achievements of the past while proceeding briskly into the future: that balancing act now seems a Barcelona specialty. And no one has performed it more gracefully than the Caixa de Pensions foundation, which has carved superb exhibition spaces within a palatial house designed by Puig i Cadafalch, after Gaudí, the most celebrated "modernist" to have worked in Barcelona. He will also be the subject of an exhibition opening at the foundation's Cultural Center in the Passeig de Sant Joan on Dec. 1. The foundation has been showing works from its international collection, a superb ensemble of art from the 1980s.

The Caixa de Pensions foundation also maintains a smaller, experimental space for younger artists, and it finances the city's superb Science Museum as well as an annual Festival of Ancient Music. Funding comes from Spain's largest savings bank, whose operations were restricted, until recently, to Catalonia and the Balearic Islands. Although there have never been tax incentives for such donations, the Caixa de Pensions looks back on a long tradition of patronage. It began with the building and stocking of public libraries, a network that now boasts 111 branches. Indeed, the Caixa spends more money on culture than the government of Catalonia.

Mixing Art With Music and the Occult

By Michael Gibson

PARIS — When the Czechoslovak painter, Frantisek Kupka (1871-1957), exhibited some of his abstractions in the Paris Salon d'Automne in 1911, the critical response was surprisingly hostile.

An eminent critic stigmatized "the immigrants who swarm in from Kiev and Cincinnati to colonize Montmartre . . . and whose cynical temerity is totally foreign to French taste." One group, offended by Kupka's work, demanded that parliament pass a law to protect the salons from foreign infiltration.

That may appear surprising considering the number of non-French artists who were well received in France at the time, even though they did not fail to offend that impalpable ideal known as "le bon goût français." But Kupka was born in Bohemia, a part of Europe whose historical and aesthetic experience remained unfamiliar to those whose undivided attention was then riveted on Paris.

History and a still recent war (1870) had created a gulf between these two worlds, as a result of which the artistic production of Central Europe in the 19th century would, until quite recently, remain ignored as though it were irrelevant.

Kupka, who arrived in Paris in 1896, had failed to submit to the trends of the day, not only because he was a self-taught thinker and a highly individualistic artist, but also because his cultural roots and his concerns never managed to meld with those of the other innovative artists of his day.

The 300-jean retrospective at the Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris (to Feb. 25) gives ample opportunity to discover the man's originality, along with the striking diversity of his work which can be read as the response of a highly

gifted and intuitive man and a major artist to the tremendous and disturbing spiritual mutations that marked his time. He was, in turn and sometimes simultaneously, a Symbolist, a rather humorous Fauvist, a political cartoonist, a painter of works that to a considerable extent followed the Futurist lead, one of the founding fathers of Abstraction, a "machinist" painter and a member of the "abstraction-crétion" group in Paris.

He was a precociously gifted draftsman and learned to draw as a child under his father's guidance. A poor student, he left school at 13, and became a saddler's apprentice. Five years later he had enrolled in the class of the Nazarene painter Frantisek Sequens at the Prague School of Fine Arts. He pursued his studies there while earning his living as a spirit medium. Both his attachment to Sequens, whose conception of art was, even then, regarded as a bit dated, and his involvement with the "spirit world" are significant.

Sequens's Nazarene doctrine held that artists should deal with poetic and philosophical themes — and the deeper (and rather un-French) seriousness such an approach could imply was a pillar of Kupka's life. Art, to him, was a spiritual calling.

But Kupka's concern with spiritism and occultism also arose out of his conviction that the world was ruled by spiritual forces that an artist might grasp. He became an omnivorous reader: astronomy and astrology, biology and alchemy, nuclear physics and the occult.

He was an intense and earnest youth, but devoid of either irony or humor, as his work in Paris would later show, for that matter, of a vigorous sensuality. In his early 20s, he was also closely involved with another Nazarene painter, Karl Diefenbach, who was something of a guru and submitted



The Czechoslovak painter Frantisek Kupka at his easel.

both his own family and his disciples in residence to a strict regimen of vegetarianism, sunbathing and outdoor gymnastics practiced in the nude.

It was from Diefenbach that Kupka got the first hint of an idea that was to become increasingly important to him in later years: That there was a certain analogy or correspondence to be found between art and music. This was a notion that also interested a number of artists in Paris but Kupka's idea was to create a painterly idiom that would have the harmonies and

the contrapuntal structure that he admired in the works of Bach. It was not to duplicate music but to structure a painting the way music is structured.

"The Piano Keys — the Lake," one of Kupka's figurative paintings of 1909 (which can be seen on the exhibition poster) gives a curious intimation of the artist's intentions. It depicts an expanse of water, with a boat on it, surrounded by trees. The lower part of the painting is a piano keyboard (on which a hand can be seen forming an A major chord). The white and black keys

seem to be floating upward into the painting and gradually changing into a variety of color tones. Colors and notes, it implies, are one.

The form remains discursive, but in the course of the next few years Kupka would turn out a number of very fine and powerful abstractions including "Conte de pistils et d'étamines" (A Tale of Pistils and Stamens) in which the repetition of a number of patterns and tones really do manage to evoke the contrapuntal devices found in 18th century music, while the overall structure suggests the general tonal organization.

Kupka's style in such works is powerfully individualistic, reminiscent, to a certain extent, of the turbulence of Bohemian Baroque architecture and painted ceilings, and it seems that it was this sort of work that sent the refined French critics into a spin.

Kupka, who was 43 when World War I began, enlisted in the French Foreign Legion and fought throughout the war. His work assumed a much more arid and somewhat austere tone during the 1920s. Around 1930 he went through a deep crisis of self-doubt, from which he emerged only with difficulty. It was followed by bouts of depression and ill health. When World War II began Kupka and his French wife withdrew to Beaugency on the Loire, where they had a house. He did not paint at all during the war years.

A vigorous and idealistic individual, Kupka seems to have expended the best part of himself before 1914. He believed that artists were endowed with a mediumistic gift, and he wanted to put this gift to work by inventing an art form that would, like music, be a universal language.

The presentation of his work in Paris is a belated homage to a major figure of 20th century art.

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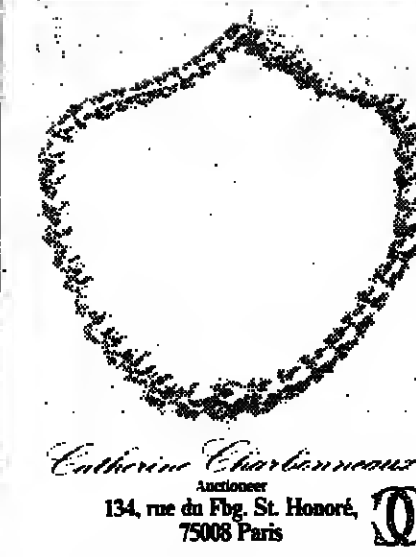
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226600 Poca Pete	58%	8%	8%

[illegible]

— $\frac{1}{2}$ | **PERSONAL INVESTMENT**
— $\frac{1}{8}$ | **IN THE 1ST THE SECOND**
| **MONDAY OF EACH MONTH.**

	Spot Commodities		
			Nov. 3
Commodity			
Aluminum, lb		Today	26.30
Coffee, lb		6/252	
Copper, electrolytic, lb		0.92	
Iron P&H, ton		23.00	
Lead, 100 lb		21.00	
Nickel, 100 lb		2.00	
Principals, vd		S.A.	
Silver, troy oz		0.84	
Steel (hot), ton		42.00	
Steel (cold), ton		40.00	
Wheat (hard), bu		1.00	
Wheat (soft), bu		0.92	
Zinc, lb		0.88	
Source: AP.			

	Discount		Yield	
	Bid	Offer	Bid	Offer
3-month bill	7.40	7.57	7.77	7.94

Price/Unit	7.50	2.10	7.50	
20-yr. bond	102 27/32	102 26/32		
Source: Salomon Brothers.			7.87	

EC Makes Large Sale Of Wheat to Soviets

Reverses

PARIS — The Soviet Union has bought up to 1.5 million tons of European Community wheat, ending a long absence from the world wheat market, traders said on Friday.

Moscow's first major overseas wheat purchase since last spring was expected to intensify competition between the EC and the United States for the Soviet market.

Its Isuzu Stake

pared statement said "this sale do not detract from the strong commercial relationship that has developed between the two organizations in product manufacturing, development and marketing."

The No. 1 U.S. automaker declined to specify the price of the stock, but the sale will result in a \$84 million after-tax gain in GM fourth-quarter financial results.

Last month, Chrysler Corp. announced its stake in Mitsubishi Motors Corp., but that move was seen as an attempt to improve Chrysler's liquidity.

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Its Isuzu Stake

DETROIT — General Motors Corp. said Friday it had sold 20 million shares of Isuzu Motors Ltd., the Japanese automaker and a

duced the percentage of Issuzi owned by the U.S. concern to 38.2 percent from 40.2 percent.

John G. Petkarak, a GIM spokesman, declined to elaborate the reasons for the sale, except to say "both parties concluded that the level of investment wasn't justified."

However, John F. Smith Jr., GIM executive vice president, in a pre-

The local deal, meantime.

The No. 1 U.S. automaker declined to specify the price of its stock, but the sale will result in a \$34 million after-tax gain in GIM fourth-quarter financial results.

Last month, Chrysler announced its stake in Mitsubishi Motors Corp., but that move was seen as an attempt to improve Chrysler's liquidity.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Dresdner to Open Office in Warsaw

FRANKFURT (Reuters) — Dresdner Bank AG announced Friday that it plans to open a representative office in Warsaw, noting that it would be the first West German bank to do so.

A Dresdner Bank spokesman said it was not yet clear when the office would officially open, but a bank statement said it had had "positive discussions with the Polish Finance Ministry."

Until the opening, Dresdner said it would set up on Nov. 27 an interim office in Warsaw's Marriott Hotel, to advise West German firms.

Honda Plans Sharp Rise in Imports

TOKYO (AP) — Honda Motor Co. said Friday that it will more than double its imports, chiefly of cars and auto-related parts, to 160 billion yen (\$1.1 billion) in 1992, to meet rising domestic demand and help reduce Japan's trade imbalance.

In 1992, Honda plans to import 2.5 times the 63 billion yen it imported in 1988, the company said in a statement.

In 1988, Japan's trade surplus with the United States was more than \$50 billion. Honda plans to import 82 billion yen worth of finished products from the United States in 1992, ranging from automobiles and motorcycles to power products, all produced by U.S. units of Honda.

Maxwell Bidding for Israeli Combine

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — The media businessman, Robert Maxwell, has made a \$250 million bid to buy a stake in Israel's Clal conglomerate, according to a Maxwell spokesman.

Clal is the second-largest Israeli concern, is publicly traded, and is controlled by the Israeli Discount Bank and Bank Hapoalim. It has businesses in textiles, electronics, insurance and finance. Mr. Maxwell's bid would represent about 50 percent of Clal's capital.

Mr. Maxwell has invested \$70 million in three Israeli concerns: the newspaper Maariv, Teva Pharmaceutical Co. and Sotex Electronics.

BAT's Cigarette Unit Closing Plants

LONDON (Reuters) — British American Tobacco Co., the cigarette-making unit of BAT Industries PLC, announced Friday that it will close factories in Liverpool, England, and Amsterdam, cutting 599 jobs.

The company said the measures arose from a recent review of production facilities and from the need for continuing productivity improvements and cost competitiveness.

About 70 percent of Liverpool's production will be transferred to BAT's plant in Southampton and 30 percent to Brussels, the company said. Amsterdam's production will also go to Brussels.

Renault Said to Plan Big Capital Cut

PARIS (Reuters) — The French state-owned carmaker, Renault, will cut its capital to 2.47 billion francs (\$399.3 million) from the current 16.49 billion francs, to wipe out losses on its books from prior years, union sources said Friday.

The reduction will be discussed by the works committee on Dec. 4 and 5, the sources said. A Renault spokesman would not comment.

The 14 billion-franc reduction would be booked against prior losses of 13.5 billion francs, giving the state agency a positive net capital position of 500 million francs under French accounting law. However, the losses do not include debt, which at the end of 1988 was 23.8 billion francs.

Montedison Plan Lifts Enimont Stock

MILAN (Reuters) — Shares of the Italian chemicals concern, Enimont, soared Friday after Montedison, part-owner of the company, said it would seek to change the original accord for the joint venture.

Enimont surged 3.34 percent by the official close, to 1,452 lire (\$1.09), and rose in later trading to 1,468. Brokers noted buying from abroad as well as from the Ferruzzi group.

Some brokers said they did not exclude the possibility that a share-buying battle could break out for control of Enimont. Montedison and the state energy group, Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi, or ENI, each own 40 percent of Enimont, with the rest on the open market. Montedison said that the government's delay in approving a draft law giving the company major tax breaks has forced it to seek changes in the original agreement.

For the Record

Mitsubishi Corp. of Japan and Hyundai Corp. of South Korea have agreed to form a joint venture in Tokyo by the end of this year to import and wholesale Asian products, a Mitsubishi spokesman said. (Reuters)

Jakarta's Biggest Flotation Set

PT Inco, Unit of Canadian Miner, to Go Public in 1990

Reuters

JAKARTA — PT Inco International Indonesia plans to go public next year, a company official said Friday, in what analysts said could be the biggest issue yet to hit Jakarta's fledgling stock market.

"We are hoping to exercise the share offering at the end of the first quarter or start of the second quarter next year," said Beni Wahjuna, vice-president of the Indonesian company that is majority owned by Canada's nickel giant, Inco Ltd.

He said the size of the flotation had yet to be decided, but analysts said it would likely exceed that of PT Indocement, which went public this month in an operation that raised more than \$330 million.

One analyst said PT Inco's listing is probably at the behest of the Indonesian government, which would prefer that the shares be bought by the public rather than pay up itself. From 1978, Inco agreed to offer 2 percent of its common shares to the government, to a maximum of 20 percent, but Jakarta never exercised the option.

Inco would also be the first wholly foreign-owned company, which is in any case rare in Indonesia, to go public. It is owned 78.19 percent by Inco, 20 percent by Sumitomo

Metal Mining Co. and the rest by other Japanese smelters.

"It's going to be huge, bigger than Indocement," said one analyst of the planned issue.

The country's largest cement maker, the money-losing PT Indocement, Tjungsari Prakarsa, earlier this month closed subscriptions on its offer of nearly 60 million shares worth \$335 million. The offer was 0.5 percent oversubscribed and was publicly termed a success, however, the amount of oversubscription was considerably less than analysts had expected.

However, company officials pointed out that the flotation was Indonesia's biggest by far, representing almost one-third of the Jakarta exchange's capitalization.

Moreover, the market, which sprang to prominence among Asian bourses only within the last 12 months, has been weak of late.

The public Indocement shares began trading in December.

Analysts said PT Inco, whose nickel mine in Sulawesi is one of the world's largest, might be a more attractive bet.

The company produces around 70 million pounds (31.8 million kilograms) per year of nickel matte — which is 70 percent to 80 percent nickel — from its Sorowako mine.

PT Inco plans to reduce its authorized capital to 270 million shares of 1,000 rupiah (56 cents) each and to convert issued shares into about 244 million shares, also at 1,000 rupiah each.

The initial offer price will be below 15,000 rupiah, Mr. Wahjuna said. An offer of 20 percent of the capital, using that price as an indication, would be worth about 732 billion rupiah, or more than \$410 million, considerably above the Indocement level.

IOI stock traded at 1.15 ringgit (42.5 cents) a share on the Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange, up from Thursday's close of 1.13. The company said Thursday that the 60 million ringgit expansion plan, would triple production capacity.

Reuters

KUALA LUMPUR — The stock of Industrial Oxygen Inc., Malaysia's second-largest industrial gas producer, rose Friday after it announced a plan to expand its gas division.

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Daewoo to Join

With Suzuki

In Car Venture

The Associated Press

SEOUL — Daewoo Shipbuilding & Heavy Machinery Ltd. has been authorized to import technology from Suzuki Motors Co. of Japan to manufacture small cars and trucks, the Trade and Industry Ministry said Friday.

As part of a diversification package designed to rescue the debt-ridden conglomerate, Daewoo has concluded a five-year licensing agreement under which it will pay Suzuki 960 million yen (\$6.6 million) in a down payment plus 2 percent of its sales in royalties.

Daewoo plans to build a \$307 million plant near Pusan, company officials said. The plant's annual production capacity will be 120,000 vehicles in 1991 and double to 240,000 by 1992.

The Korean conglomerate owns one half of Daewoo Motor Co., which has been assembling bigger cars and commercial vehicles at a factory near Seoul in a joint venture with General Motors Corp. of the United States.

JAL Plans to Boost Capital With Stock and Bond Issues

Reuters

TOKYO — Japan Air Lines Co. announced Friday plans to raise capital through an issue of eight million new shares to be publicly placed in Japan, a three-for-100 bonus issue of stock to shareholders, and three convertible bonds.

The stock placement and the bonus issue together would raise outstanding capital to 169.42 million shares, from 156.48 million now, JAL said, while the bond issues would raise a total of 65 billion yen (\$450 million).

The new shares will be priced at 96.5 percent of the airline company's close on the Tokyo Stock Exchange on Dec. 4, subject to a minimum price of 14,535 yen. The stock rose 300 yen, to 17,400, by the close of trading Friday.

Underwriters for the eight million new shares will be Nomura Securities Co., Yamaichi Securities Co., Daiwa Securities Co. and Nikko Securities Co. — the so-called Big Four — plus New Japan Securities Co. The Big Four, among others, also will underwrite the bonds.

The funds raised by the new shares will be used for capital investment and repaying debt, a JAL spokesman said, while the bonus issue proceeds would return profit to shareholders.

Funds raised by the bonds will be used for capital investment, finance to subsidiaries and repayment of loans.

Although JAL did not give details of capital-investment plans, the airline has been operating in recent years under increasing competitive pressure from its rivals All-Nippon Airways and Japan Air System.

All-Nippon has vigorously expanded its international routes in the past three years — formerly it served only the Japanese islands — and has signaled its intention to grow into a major international airline with large orders for new long-range jets.

Of the bond issues, one will comprise 25 billion yen in 15-year convertible bonds, maturing March 31, 2005, with a coupon rate of 1.6 percent.

JAL will also issue 20 billion yen in time-year convertible bonds, maturing March 1999, with a coupon of 1.5 percent, and 20 billion yen in seven-year convertibles, maturing March 1997, with a coupon of 1.4 percent.

The conversion price for the three bonds will be set at 107 percent of the Dec. 4 close of the shares, subject to the same minimum price as the stock issue.

Higher Rates Squeeze Profits at Japanese Banks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — The world's 10 biggest banks, all of them Japanese, suffered mostly declining earnings in the six months ended Sept. 30, as higher interest rates squeezed margins between borrowing and lending.

Announcing their half-year results Friday, seven of the banks reported a decline in net profit. Sumitomo Bank Ltd., the world's second-biggest bank in terms of assets, remained the most profitable, followed by Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank Ltd., which ranks first.

Only three banks — among the smallest of the 10 — said their profits rose during the period, although the increases were modest.

Poor results were widely expected due to the rise in short-term interest rates since the beginning of 1989, coinciding with the deregulation of rates on small deposits.

"The sharp rise in short-term domestic interest rates reduced lending spreads in the first half and will continue to affect earnings," said Tadashi Sasaki, a managing director at Mitsubishi Bank Ltd.

But most analysts said Japanese bank profitability is likely to recover once the effect of the interest rate increases passes.

"There is tremendous loan demand, everything is going well, it is just interest rates," said Robert Zelnick, an analyst at Jardine Fleming Securities Ltd. "This may be only temporary."

The Bank of Japan boosted its discount rate by 0.75 of a percentage point, to 3.25 percent, on May 31, the first increase in nearly 10 years. The rate was increased further to 3.75 percent on Oct. 11.

Lower stock sales from the banks' equity portfolios also hurt profits, especially at the bigger banks, analysts said.

The banks have recently been increasing their stock sales to unlock capital gains on long-term holdings, then buying the same shares back. This has been widely criticized as profit window-dressing.

The 10 banks — seven so-called city banks, two long-term credit banks, and a foreign-exchange bank — were among 23 banks which reported Friday. Overall, the 13 city banks reported a 2.5 percent increase in net profit to a combined 627 billion yen (\$43.4 billion).

The city banks are Japan's main commercial banks; trust banks concentrate on pension-fund management, while the credit banks specialize in long-term lending. But with increasing financial deregulation in Japan, analysts said these distinctions are beginning to blur.

Despite analysts' predictions that the effects of higher interest rates may pass soon, most of the banks also lowered the profit forecast for the full 1989-90 financial year because of continued expectations of high funding costs.

Dai-ichi Kangyo, for example, lowered its full-year forecast for net profit to 155 billion yen from 185 billion. Sumitomo lowered its forecast to 180 billion yen from 190 billion.

In the six-month period, Dai-ichi Kangyo said its net profit fell 0.1 percent, to 80.3 billion yen. The bank's total assets grew 15.1 percent from September last year, to 60.19 trillion yen.

Sumitomo Bank, an Osaka-based bank which usually boasts the highest earnings among Japanese banks, suffered a 3.7 percent decline in net profit, to 97.1 billion yen. The bank's assets expanded 16.1 percent to 56.24 trillion yen.

Fuji Bank Ltd.'s profit fell 0.1 percent, to 83.7 billion, while assets grew by 17.2 percent to 55.68 trillion.

Sanwa Bank Ltd., another Osaka-based bank, reported a 0.66 percent profit fall, to 80.2 billion yen. Sanwa's total assets increased by 17.5 percent to 52.92 trillion yen.

Mitsubishi Bank Ltd. suffered a 2 percent decline in profit, to 80.5 billion, with an increase in assets of 15.8 percent, to 52.77 trillion yen.

Industrial Bank of Japan Ltd., the biggest of the three Japanese long-term credit banks, said it posted a 0.4 percent fall in profit to 51.2 billion. Assets grew 10 percent to 40.53 trillion.

Tokai Bank Ltd., which is known as the main bank for Toyota Motor Co., said its profit jumped 15.9 percent, to 34.9 billion yen, while assets climbed 20.9 percent, to 34.33 trillion.

Mitsui Bank Ltd., which is planning to merge with Taiyō Kobe Bank Ltd. in April, said its net profit fell 1.2 percent to 33.5 billion yen. Total assets grew 17.4 percent to 31.24 trillion.

Bank of Tokyo Ltd., which specializes in foreign exchange and earns most of its profit abroad, said net profit rose 3.9 percent, to 32.7 billion in the six-month period. Total assets grew 24.6 percent to 29.61 trillion.

Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan Ltd., the second-biggest long-term bank, said its profit was 9.6 percent higher at 33.2 billion yen. Assets rose 13.4 percent to 26.82 trillion yen. (AFP, Reuters)

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EC Nearing Accord On Mergers Policy

Reviewers

BRUSSELS — The European Community on Friday moved to within reach of clinching agreement by the end of the year on a common policy for reviewing the big company mergers that are transforming Europe's business landscape.

"We are very, very close to an agreement," Sir Leon Brittan, the EC commissioner for competition policy, told reporters after EC internal trade ministers emerged from 11 hours of intensive negotiations on the plan, first proposed 16 years ago.

Sir Leon and France's minister for European affairs, Edith Cresson, who chaired the meeting, said ministers had resolved virtually all outstanding differences on the proposal except for one on which Britain and West Germany were at odds. Italy also reserved judgment pending further scrutiny by the Rome government.

The new rules would simplify procedures for approving — and, if necessary, vetoing — on anti-trust grounds — major corporate mergers. They are seen as a key plank in the EC's drive to sweep away internal barriers to economic growth by the end of 1992.

Their central aim is to give the EC Commission exclusive powers to review mergers between companies with combined revenue of more than 5 billion ECUs (\$6.2 billion). But Bonn wants its Cartel Office to have a right of veto when a merger threatens to harm competition at a national level. British counter-proposals for strictly limiting the Cartel Office's authority only to cases that could hurt competition in local markets came too late in the meeting for West German officials to study them in detail.

RIM: Southern Fear of Perestroika

(Continued from first page)

Eastern Europe if it wants to finance the change taking place," said Stedios Argyros, president of the Greek Industrialists Federation. "This is bound to have an effect. It may stretch thin the structural funds, for example."

A meeting of EC leaders in Paris over the weekend pledged to accelerate economic help to sustain the rapid reforms already transforming Eastern Europe. It was not clear whether this meant fresh funds would be used or already budgeted funds would be partially diverted to the new recipients.

"The Community had planned negotiations with a number of Eastern European countries to lower tariffs and non-tariff barriers over seven to 10 years. Now, that will be speeded up," said Mr. Argyros, who is also active in the Brussels-based Union of European Employers.

This could mean that less EC financial aid and technical and human resources will flow to the EC's developing members, a process a Spanish economist called "a renegation of geopolitical wealth in the community."

Some private investment previously directed toward these developing Mediterranean nations also might be redirected to Eastern European countries, which offer huge internal markets amid a quickly improving investment climate for the multinational companies of the United States, West Germany, France and Japan.

In Spain, foreign investment is the chief stimulus of the country's overheated economy, which could register a 6 percent growth rate this year.

But "the big investor nations will turn their attention now to Eastern Europe because of the new markets with lots of possibilities," the Spanish analyst predicted.

A number of companies from countries in the EC's north had been relocating plants in the less expensive south, especially in Spain, the Côte d'Azur of France and Portugal, a process that might be dampened.

Unlike the Mediterranean countries, Mr. Bonvicini said, "East European countries are already developed, but have had an institutional framework that prevented them from acting like the West."

AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect local trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low 4 PM Close

2 1/2 3/4 AMBA G -1009 6 3/4 34 3/4 + 1/4

6 1/4 3/4 AFPS -10 2 3/4 28 3/4 + 1/4

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SPORTS

Most Soviet Players Have Been Disappointment in NHL

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — One look at Viacheslav Fetisov and it is evident that he hasn't enjoyed his first month with the New Jersey Devils.

Ditto teammate Sergei Starikov. Vladimir Krutov isn't exactly setting the world on fire with the Vancouver Canucks, either.

In fact, most of the nine new Soviet players really haven't broken the ice yet in the National Hockey League.

"I don't think they've been anything special, and it's going to take a while for them to adjust," says Glenn Healy, the New York Islanders' goaltender, reflecting the general feeling around the league.

Fetisov, one of the world's top defensemen, from the Central Red Army Team, has had his moments. But he hasn't been the force expected by many of his new teammates. He has one goal and seven assists in his first 19 games.

"I don't think he thought he would come over here and dominate," said the Devils' general manager, Lou Lamoriello. "But a lot was said about it, and whenever you have high expectations then you're self-inflicted pressure takes over. No matter what he does, people will have expected much more."

Fetisov, for one, did. "In principle, it's more difficult than I anticipated," Fetisov said through an interpreter. "It's not very much fun right now. Everybody looks at me like I'm under a microscope. If I play well, they expect it. If I make a mistake, it's always a big mistake."

Starikov, a stay-at-home defenseman, is struggling even more. "They just don't seem to stand out so far," Steve Larmer, the Chicago Blackhawks' forward, said of the Devils' two Soviet players.

Of the new Soviets, including the Calgary Flames' Sergei Priakin, who arrived for last year's playoffs, the Flames' Sergei Makarov has made the biggest impression. From the start of the season, the all-star forward from the Red Army Team has been among the NHL's scoring leaders.

"Makarov is a great player," said the Washington Capitals' coach, Bryan Murray. "He moves the puck well and creates a lot on their power play."

But even Makarov has been criticized for not shooting enough. Most of his points have been gotten with assists, and the Flames have been trying to get him to shoot more.

Healy, for one, thinks that the other Flames have made Makarov's game better, rather than the other way around.

"He is fitting in with a team that is awesome," Healy said. "It seems good teams make players better. He has two nice linemates to play with." Joe Nieuwendyk and Gary Roberts. "Roberts is one of those guys who loves to go

'It's not very much fun right now. Everybody looks at me like I'm under a microscope. If I play well, they expect it. If I make a mistake, it's always a big mistake.'

—Viacheslav Fetisov



to the net, and he seems to really be cashing in on Makarov's fancy plays."

Almost all the other Soviet players have been inconsistent, although the Canucks' Igor Larionov and the Buffalo Sabres' Alexander Mogilyev have shown flashes of brilliance.

The Canucks, though, are still trying to piece together the puzzling play of Larionov and Vladimir Krutov after roughly one-quarter of the NHL season.

"We have not found a player to play well with the Soviets," said the coach, Bob McCammon. "The Soviets have not played up to where they should play. Larionov has had some good nights, but

Krutov certainly has a ways to go. It has taken away from our hockey team."

The Canucks have struggled offensively, despite the presence of the Soviet Olympic stars who were part of the so-called "KLM Line" with Makarov.

"The players have been very receptive to the Soviets," said McCammon, "but there comes a time when you have to make a decision about who's playing well."

"If some of our other so-called goal scorers were going real well, the play of Larionov and Krutov wouldn't mean so much to our hockey club. But our power play is nonexistent, and we're not scoring many goals."

Larionov has played reasonably well, with nine goals and 10 assists in his first 20 games. Krutov, who reported out of shape, had five goals and 12 points in 17 games. He missed three games last month when he returned to the Soviet Union to clear up immigration problems for his family.

McCammon said he has played the Soviets on a regular basis, despite unproductive results at times, because they needed to become familiar with the NHL style of play.

"The Soviets are not hurting us defensively," McCammon said. "We've got players on our team who are minus players who may sit out before them. Krutov doesn't appear to do a lot defensively, but if you notice, he's always in position. His line seldom gets scored on."

The two Soviets have been somewhat of an unsettling influence on the Canucks, though. Some of their teammates have complained that the two, used to longer stays on the ice in their Soviet league, refuse to call it quits during a shift. On the power play, they try to skate the whole two minutes.

In Buffalo, Mogilyev hasn't had stand-out numbers, but his moves on the ice have stood out. He has also been working on his defense, and his coaches feel he is doing well in this regard.

So does the opposition.

"Mogilyev seems to be a good player," said Steve Larmer, a forward with the Chicago Blackhawks. "He's a great skill player, so he's going to be a force for a long time."

Among the other new Soviets in the league are Sergei Minaikov, a young goaltender who has seen little action with the Quebec Nordiques but shows great promise, and Helmut Balderis, a 37-year-old forward making a belated comeback with the Minnesota North Stars.

Balderis sat out eight of the North Stars' first nine games while the coach, Pierre Page, tried to find a role for him. Early in the season, Page had been critical of Balderis' tendency to stay out of the defensive end of the rink.

"Helmut's got to get better on defense," Page said. "We can't afford to have one guy not doing his part."

In the last month, Balderis has seen more action and shown signs of the offensive spark that made the North Stars sign him.

His best game was Nov. 12 against Toronto, when he scored twice on power plays. "We keep waiting for big Helmut to come through," Page says. "We've been looking for points from him. That game was a sign of what he can do."

Still, Page remains skeptical of Balderis. "He's like an artist out there, and you never know what he's going to do," Page said. "It could be beautiful, or it could be real ugly."

Delays Plague Italy's World Cup Preparations

The Associated Press
ROME — Italy has had four years to prepare for the World Cup, but with soccer's showcase just six months away, cranes are still in place, roads are torn up, new rail lines are incomplete and only four of 12 stadiums are finished.

To make matters worse, unions are complaining about the rush to finish and blame it partly for 12 deaths at World Cup construction projects.

Meanwhile, criminal investigators are examining some construction contracts and soaring costs, while environmentalists are trying to stop some of the work.

Still, the Italian Organizing Committee is confident the work will be completed and the tournament played on time.

"You see, Italy is going to be in the eyes of the world, so we cannot fail," said Adriano Botta, spokesman for the committee. "By the time we have the World Cup, we will have 12 of the most modern stadiums in Europe for the next 20 years."

Others draw a different conclusion.

"May is the deadline, but we are sure that it won't be met," said Anna Maria Procacci, a member of Parliament from the environmentalist Greens Party,

which has been a critic of World Cup preparations. "We will be showing Italy from its worst side."

Construction is scheduled to be completed at stadiums in Bari, Turin, Cagliari and Milan by the end of the year, in Palermo by Feb. 28 and in Naples and Florence by the end of March. The stadiums in Bari and Turin are brand new.

Rome's deadline is not until May 30, just eight days before the tournament begins. Work on that stadium, which was built for the 1960 Summer Olympics, includes lowering the playing field, putting in new seats and building a roof to shelter spectators.

The July 8 final is scheduled for the stadium in Rome.

"Realize that if you decide to do it at the last moment, which is usual in Italy, it means the costs are going to be higher and more people are going to make more money," said Botta.

In some cases, stadium costs have doubled from original estimates. In Rome, the work once estimated at \$59.2 million is now expected to cost more than \$118.4 million.

"Huge amounts of money are being spent for public works that we think are

perfectly useless," said Procacci. "Some people want to take advantage of the Italians' passion for soccer."

Luca Montezemolo, chairman of the organizing committee, continues to insist that deadlines will be met, but he has spoken often over the past few months about Italy's "missed opportunities" about the public works projects that have been delayed or abandoned while politicians stalled and squabbled.

Botta pointed out that the cities and not the organizing committee are responsible for the construction and for the awarding of contracts. He also defended tournament organizers from accusations in the press that the World Cup was responsible for the haste and the delays.

"They said, 'Oh, the World Cup is full of blood.' But it is not the World Cup."

"First of all, you have to realize how Italy is governed," he said, noting that the city government in Turin, for example, has changed four times in the last three years.

"On one side you have an Italy which is knowledge, which is capacity — technological capacity with all its modern equipment. On the other side we have a

very old type of bureaucracy which in a way sort of mingles through these matters, and there are delays."

But Procacci and some union officials still complain about a haste to build the stadiums that has led to work around the clock and an ignoring of safety regulations. Nine of the 12 accidental deaths at World Cup construction projects happened in the stadiums.

"Unfortunately, this is part of the way of life in this country," said Angelo Gallo, a union official in Palermo. Five workers were killed in one accident in Palermo last August.

"If one had only considered this problem a little earlier, there would surely have been less deaths," he charged.

Italia Nostra, an organization for the protection of Italy's cultural and environmental heritage, has repeatedly criticized World Cup construction plans.

Antonio Jannetto, secretary general of the organization, complained that a new highway in Verona will cut through the city's only public green area, and that in the southern city of Bari the new stadium was built in an archeological zone.

"Besides the mountains, all of Italy is an archeological area," countered Botta.

VANTAGE POINT/Thomas Boswell

The Day That Hyde Died

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — It happened by the Marshes of Glynn, and was the beginning of the end for one of the great golf tempers of our time — mine.

I had gone there in part to drink the soul of the oak and put my heart at ease from men, as the poet advised, but more particularly, to golf the old Sea Island course that lies off the Georgia coast by the wide sea marshes of Glynn.

My drive was as good as Golf Digest and graphite could bring out in me. My second shot, a three-wood barely flying a lake and fading toward the pin, was as perfect as the ten thousand shots preceding it were flawed.

I faced a straight up-hill four-foot (1.2-meter) putt for an eagle, a simple little darning a hacker could play 50 years and never have again. As possessor of two sheer-luck eagles in 10 years, and never a hole-in-one, I sensed this moment might not come again.

There was no one else on the course, only the wind, the small of rain on the way, the wild, bleak marsh, the sea in the distance and one four-foot putt for an eagle. I finally stepped up to what was going to be the most enjoyable stroke of my life. I read it perfectly, hit it perfectly, and watched it stop dead in the center of the hole — but an inch short.

It is at such moments that I have made what reputation I have as a golfer, consigning me to the company of other famed Toms of Temper, Bolt and Westcott. A great black cloud crosses my mind, and I realize, unbidden, that I am the D.H. Lawrence would love to rush out of the dark forest of my soul, and I do things that contradict every thread in the fabric of my life.

After just such an offending putt, I once took my mallet and putter and drove that devil ball far into the woods. My drive, nearly a foot long, was gouged six inches from the hole.

The fellows I was playing with did not believe it then and probably do not believe it now, but I simply replaced the divot on the green and played the rest of the round without ever mentioning the incident, or apologizing. It was a very quiet foursome.

One middle-aged gentleman waited several holes, then said quietly from a safe distance, "You probably shouldn't have done that."

"Probably," I said. My golf temper has always been both

a mystery and an amusement to friends who know me away from the game that Satan, himself, designed.

For years people who had never played golf with me were amazed to hear of what had transpired in my latest round. It should be chronicled on my tombstone: "Tom Did That?"

Golf may not teach character, but it reveals it. Sometimes painfully. When you suddenly stop in the fairway, turn and walk a mile back to the clubhouse without bothering to retrieve your last sliced drive or bad shot to the rest of your foursome — well, it is hard not to ask yourself questions during that walk.

I never knew quite how to feel about my internal combustion. I knew Jack Nicklaus threw his last club at the age of 8. Nevertheless, I kidded myself that I would be doing myself serious internal damage by holding the unbearable tortures of golf inside. I could feel the teeth of the gears of my soul being snapped off as I clenched my jaw.

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BOOKS

THE IRON LADY: A Biography of Margaret Thatcher

By Hugo Young. 569 pages. \$25. Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 19 Union Square West, New York, N. Y. 10003.

Reviewed by Henry Brandon

MARGARET THATCHER would like to believe she is the first prime minister since Winston Churchill whose name has come to symbolize a comparable forceful and equally personal quality of leadership. But Churchill, however fiercely anti-socialist, was no giver of doctrine, whereas the "Iron Lady" of Hugo Young's title personifies a whole socio-economic ethos. This biography is the best account so far of the nature and origins of "Thatcherism" and the woman whose impact on the politics of her country — which had stagnated for years in outdated traditions — is, as Young says, unique in the Western world of today.

Thatcherism has helped to restore the health of the modern "sick man of Europe," and has knocked out both socialism as far as it applied to ownership and production, and the Labor Party, whose misconceived policies helped to clear its path. It has curbed trade-union power (in Young's view, Thatcher's greatest achievement) and given new life to capitalism. Her denationalization of industry will be impossible for any party to reverse.

On the negative side, Young argues,

Thatcherism, exercised by one of the most fearlessly ideological governments in modern history, has failed to convince more than half the electorate that it leads to an ideal society. It won because the anti-socialist majority was more committed and because Labor Party leaders were regarded with justifiable contempt.

There would of course be no Thatcherism without her assertive hard-driving personality, her utter self-confidence and trust in her own superior judgment. In support of it she once quoted Sophocles: "Once a woman is made equal to a man, she becomes superior." Indeed, in many ways she has proved it. She took on the challenge of the Falklands war and won it; she was the first to declare that she could do business with Gorbachev (much to the horror of the then White House occupant) and she dealt with President Reagan as only a trained English nanny could have.

Her success in a man's world does not mean that she is not aware of what Young calls "the complex web" of her femininity. Admittedly, she ignores the fact of being a woman most of the time, especially in public but she also knows when to play on her English good looks and on that "complex web."

Why is it then, given all her qualities and achievements, that she is not more of a beloved leader? Young goes into great depth explaining this phenomenon. One of her own explanations is that she is "a rebel, head of an established government." One of his is that she is "domi-

neering and intolerant of weakness" and "a fighting speaker who always likes to win, preferably leaving a corpse rather than taking hostages." But he also admits that maybe her aggressiveness springs from combating the domination to which the surrounding males would otherwise subject her.

Since it is very rare for anybody to credit a book for having had a decisive influence on his life, I must not be remiss in mentioning that Thatcher admits to such a single book. Surprisingly, it is by an American: "A Time for Greatness" by Herbert Agar, a newspaperman, a Franklin D. Roosevelt Democrat and a crusading popularizer of history with a bent for the inspirational. He was not a propagandist, as Young calls him, but a man who passionately believed in 1940 that the United States must come to the rescue of Britain and Western civilization. "Maggie," as London's tabloid newspapers call her, too, is a popularizer and much more than a materialist; she is deeply concerned with the aspirations and the morality of our times. Young concludes in puzzlement that although after 10 years in power "she was one of us" in an important sense "she wasn't one of us at all. She was altogether too superior."

Henry Brandon, the author of "Special Relationships: A Foreign Correspondent's Memoirs From Roosevelt to Reagan," for 35 years was chief U.S. correspondent for the Sunday Times of London. He wrote this for The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

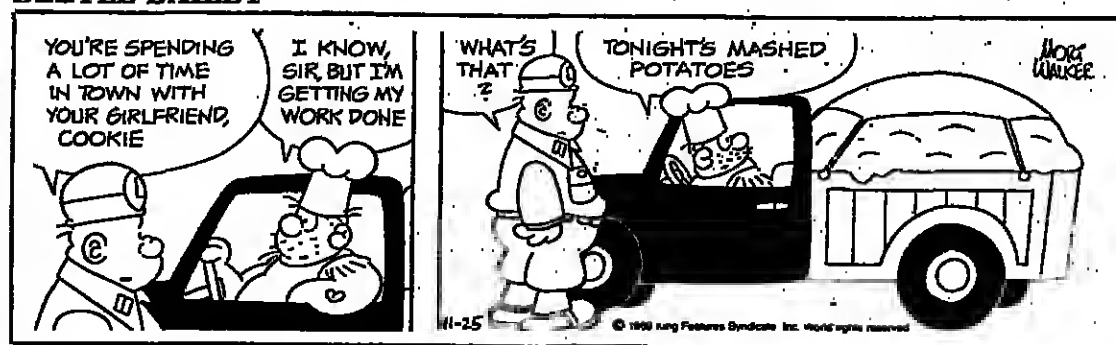
MANY AMERICAN tournament players have reason to remember Jeremy M. Flint, the British star who died recently in London. He spent the year 1966 on the U.S. tournament circuit in partnership with Peter Pender. A theorist and writer as well as a player, he was partly responsible for the multi two-diamond convention, popular in many parts of the world. He held the South cards on the diagrammed deal. The actual bidding to six spades was artificial, and the sequence shown is a standard one, including a splinter response to show a spade fit, slam interest and heart shortness.

On a neutral lead South would have been able to discard his diamonds on dummy's clubs. But West cashed the diamond ace and continued that suit, leaving South with the problem of the spade queen. East's play of the diamond ten followed by the queen suggested that he was short in that suit, so there was some reason to believe that he would have most of the missing spades. Some experts would therefore lead to the spade ace, finesse for the queen, and count themselves unlucky to fail. Before committing himself in trumps, however, Flint set a subtle trap for East. He cashed the heart ace at the third trick, ruffed a heart and led the diamond jack. As he hoped, East ruffed, and when South overruffed and drew trumps the slam became a lay-down. A more expert East might have avoided the trap by asking himself this question: Why had the declarer played the diamond jack before drawing trumps? The only conceivable explanation was that he was trying to coax a ruff because the had a problem in the trump suit. But that in no way detracts from the imagination behind Flint's psychological coup.

PEANUTS



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



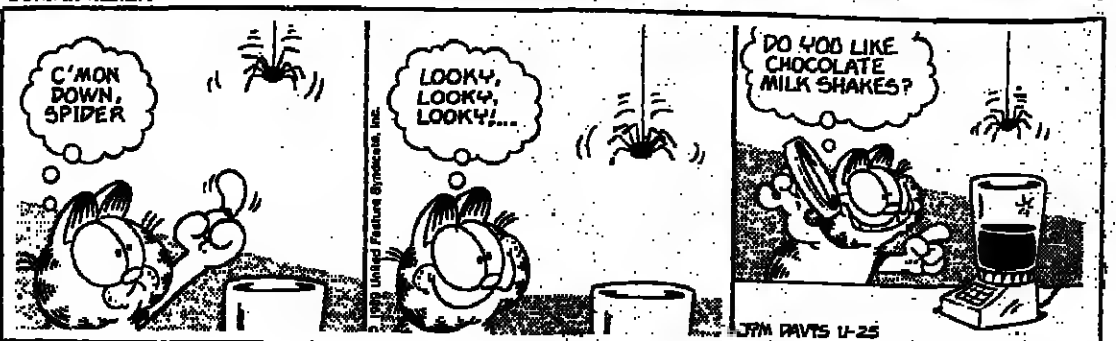
WIZARD of ID



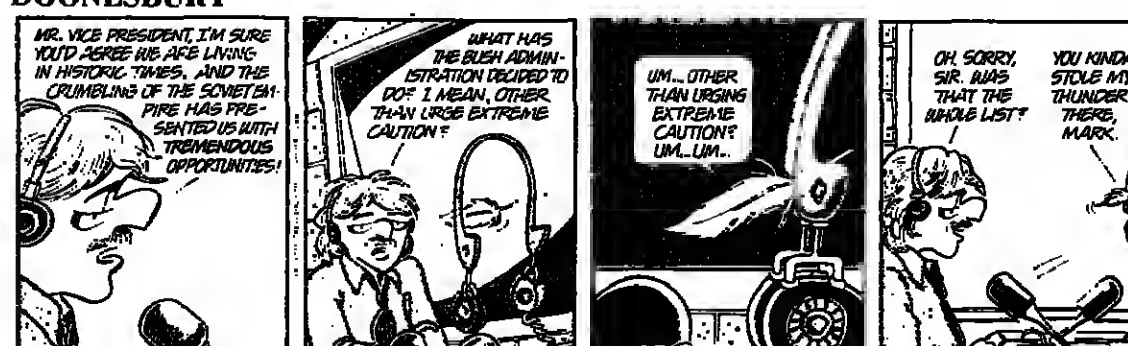
REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



DOONESBURY

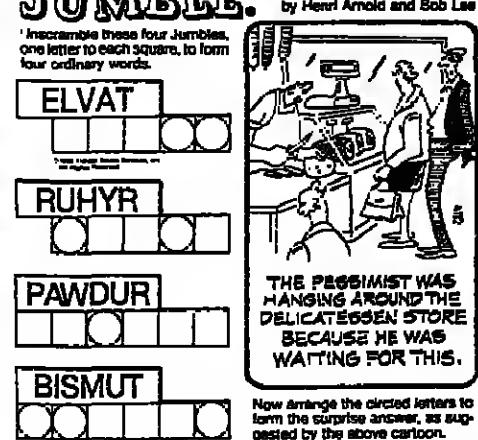


DENNIS THE MENACE



"THE THREE LITTLE PIGS DID ALL RIGHT, SEEN THAT TWO OF 'EM CAME FROM BROKEN HOMES."

JUMBLE



Print answer here: _____

Yesterday's Jumble: LEAVE PAUSE FERRIS HAWK

Answer: When a noisy day for a cab driver—FARE WEATHER

BLONDIE



SPORTS

W. Virginia
Holds Off
Syracuse

By Malcolm Moran

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The rivalry, not so long ago was hardly a rivalry at all.

A Notre Dame trip to Miami, especially throughout the 1970s, meant a comfortable escape for the Irish from the challenge of nationally competitive teams and the late-autumn chill of northern winters.

A Miami trip to South Bend was an opportunity for an ambitious but frustrated program to mingle with the elite.

But Miami's dramatic rise to prominence in the 1980s, with 97 victories in 117 games and 31 straight at home, has created disappointments for some Notre Dame teams, an obsession for its student body and an imposing challenge that stands between the Irish and their second consecutive unofficial national championship.

The sense of urgency leading to this meeting is built, in part, on the fact that Miami was denied a similar opportunity last year at South Bend.

In an era that seems to feature a game of the decade at least once a month, the meeting Satur-

day night between the Irish (11-0) and the Hurricanes (9-1) could include the rare combination of talent, emotion, national significance and historic consequences to produce another memorable evening in Miami's Orange Bowl and for a national television audience.

"It's a different game than any game," said Dennis Erickson, the Miami coach, who will experience his first one Saturday.

The depth of gifted athletes will create some of the most interesting individual and group challenges of the college season.

Miami's defensive line and linebackers, including the end Greg Mark and the tackles Cortez Kennedy and Russell Maryland, will face a Notre Dame rushing game that produced 425 yards last Saturday against Penn State and an offensive line that thrives on a simple approach.

"When we sign up at Notre Dame, we realize it's going to be a straightforward, knock-knock-in-the-dirt kind of thing," said Tim Grunhard, a senior offensive guard. "That's why we sign up when we're in fifth grade, 12 years old."

Notre Dame's kickoff and punt returners, Ricky

Watters and Raghib Ismail — Ismail's touchdowns of 88 and 92 yards at Michigan helped put the Irish in this position — will confront Miami units that have held opposing returners to averages of 1.3 yards on punts and 17 yards on kickoffs.

Miami's offense, which was slowed by a broken knuckle on Craig Erickson's throwing hand that has not completely healed, may also have to endure the loss of Wesley Carroll, its leading receiver with 53 catches. He injured his left shoulder last week.

But the Notre Dame defense, which became limited in its ability to pressure quarterbacks by the preseason losses of several players because of academic problems or university suspension, faced two additional complications this week.

Jeff Alm, the 6-foot, 7-inch (2-meter) defensive tackle, was in the campus infirmary until Wednesday as a result of a concussion suffered last week. And Donn Grinn, one of just three experienced linebackers, had a knee problem. The Irish ability to compensate for those losses — if Alm and Grinn cannot play or are limited by their injuries — could determine whether the school-record 23-game winning streak will be extended.

If the streak goes on, Notre Dame will have a chance for consecutive perfect seasons for a fourth time in its history, and the first time since the legendary Knute Rockne was coach.

Since 1950, when the United Press International poll of coaches joined The Associated Press's poll of reporters and broadcasters to determine the schools regarded as national champions, the 1955 and 1956 Oklahoma Sooners have been the only teams to win both polls for two straight seasons.

Four times in the last 24 years, differences in the final polls eliminated the possibility of unanimous consecutive championships. In the most recent split, 11 years ago, Southern California's spot atop the 1978 UPI poll prevented Alabama from being a consensus choice in 1978 and 1979.

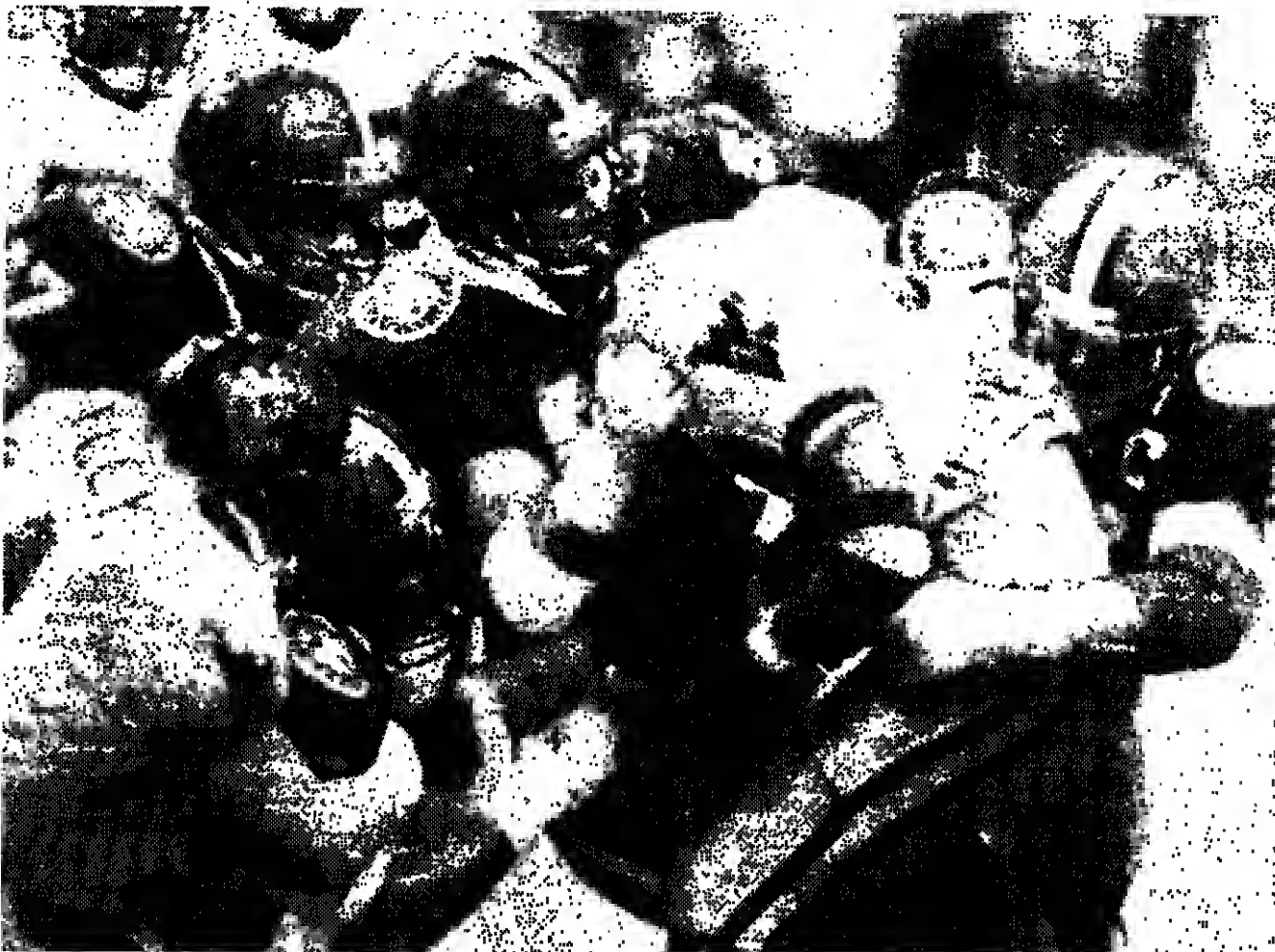
Miami's chance to win a second consecutive unofficial championship last season was undone when Irish defensive back Pat Terrell knocked down a pass on a two-point conversion attempt with 45 seconds to play in a 31-30 loss.

"I think a lot of those guys are going to be playing in this game with us," said Craig Erickson, the Miami quarterback.

That was one of just two Miami defeats in its last 34 games. The only defeat this season was by 24-10 at Florida State, when quarterback Gino Torretta, replacing the injured Erickson, threw four interceptions for an offense that failed to score three times from the Florida State one-yard line. At the end of that long evening in Tallahassee, as the Florida State fans screamed not far from the dressing room door, Dennis Erickson said that Miami's chances for a national championship had ended.

By this week, his feelings had changed. "The thing that's on our minds right now is the Notre Dame game," the coach said by telephone. "If we lose that game, there is no chance. If we win, there is a chance."

The combination of a Miami victory Saturday, an Auburn victory over Alabama on Dec. 2 and a Notre Dame victory over Colorado in the Orange Bowl would take the decision off the field and into the hands of the voters. It also would guarantee a champion with one defeat for the first time since 1985 and the seventh time since the final AP poll began to include bowl game results, in 1968.



Running back Eugene Napoleon drew a crowd of Syracuse tacklers and was stopped for a loss, but West Virginia held on to win, 24-17.

Eagles Pluck a Turkey, 27-0,
And Cowboys Scream Foul

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

IRVING, Texas — Cris Carter made two acrobatic touchdowns catches and Philadelphia's defense forced five turnovers as the Eagles downed Dallas, 27-0, handing the Cowboys their worst-ever Thanksgiving Day loss.

The game also saw two brawls, one ejection and complete domination by the Eagles, who climbed to 8-4 — 1½ games behind the New York Giants in the National Football Conference's East Division.

Dallas plunged to 1-11, the worst record in the league. It was the first time Dallas had been shut out in 22 Thanksgiving Day games, all at home. The Cowboys' worst previous Thanksgiving loss was a 31-10 defeat by San Francisco in 1972.

Their coach, Jimmy Johnson, accused the Eagles of trying to knock two players out of the game: place kicker Luis Zendejas, who was hit in the head and knocked dizzy on the second-half kickoff; and quarterback Troy Aikman, who was once thrown to the ground loop after the whistle in a first-half incident that touched off a brawl.

Johnson, who shook the hand of the Eagles' coach, Buddy Ryan, and joked with him before the game, had a change in mood afterward. "I have no respect for the way

Philadelphia played the game," Johnson said. He said an Eagles assistant coach "told us last night and it was verified by two players today that there was a \$200 bounty on Zendejas and \$500 on Aikman. I will file a protest to the league office."

Zendejas, cut by the Eagles earlier this year, said he had been told by former teammates that he was a marked man.

Earlier this season, the Chicago Bears and Phoenix Cardinals accused Ryan of having "bounties" on opposing players, but Johnson's claims were the most serious.

Ryan dismissed the charge as ridiculous. "There were no bounties on anybody. I'm positive. I'm the coach," he said.

"We played tough football. I mean, I didn't see anybody take a dirty swing at anybody."

"I've been accused of everything," Ryan told The Philadelphia Inquirer. "I ain't paying any bounty. I know that. I ain't making that kind of money. That's just excuses for getting beat."

Quarterback Randall Cunningham, the Eagles' leading rusher, scrambled 25 yards to set up Philadelphia's first score, early in the

second quarter. On third-and-six, Cunningham floated a pass to Carter, who made a leaping catch over Robert Williams in the end zone.

Carter outjumped cornerback Everson Walls on the Eagles' first second-half possession and made a one-handed catch while keeping both feet inbounds for his second touchdown and a 17-0 lead.

Aikman, during the past two weeks, had thrown for more yards than any other quarterback in the NFL. But in three frustrating quarters, he managed only 7 completions in 21 tries for 54 yards. Cunningham was 21-for-33 for 234 yards.

Aikman was nooplussed and said, "I think as a quarterback there's always a bounty banging over your head. I have no idea if it's true. I didn't feel any of the hits were unusual."

Philadelphia linebacker Britt Hager sparked the game's first brawl, late in the first period, when he charged through after whistles had blown and wrestled Aikman to the ground.

Mike Rits, the Eagles' defensive tackle, was ejected after the melee. Another extended fight broke out in the third quarter, although one was ejected from the game.

(UPI, AP)

Berlin Official
Is Found Dead

Reuters

EAST BERLIN — The official who controlled the financing of East German sports has been found dead and suicide has not been ruled out, a spokesman for the DTSB sports federation said Friday.

The body of Franz Rydz, 62, was discovered at Kienbaum, an elite lakeside sports school east of Berlin, on Tuesday, the spokesman said.

Asked if Rydz, one of DTSB's 11 vice presidents, had committed suicide, the spokesman said: "It is not to be excluded."

Rydz, a sports official since 1945, also controlled the purse strings of the National Olympic Committee.

East Germany's new government has pledged to seek out corrupt officials and parliament has launched a special inquiry.

Cornell held a more than 15-minute edge in possession while limiting the Quakers to 141 yards total offense and two field goals by Rich Friedenberg.

Cornell 26, Penn 6: Todd Nicholson ran for two touchdowns in Philadelphia as Cornell ground out a 20-6 victory over Penn in an Ivy League season-ended Thursday and ended its five-game losing streak.

The loss was the fifth straight for the Quakers, who shared the Ivy crown last year with Cornell but dropped into a fifth-place tie at 2-5 with the Big Red and Brown. Cornell and Penn finished at 4-6 overall.

Cornell piled up 266 yards rushing, led by fullback John McGinn's 98 yards on 22 carries.

Bryan Keys of Penn gained 66 yards to become the Ivy League's second all-time leading rusher with 3,137 yards, behind the 4,715 of Cornell's Ed Marinaro from 1970-72. Keys passed Judd Garrett of Princeton (1987-89), who had 3,109, and Derrick Harmon of Cornell's (1981-83), at 3,074.

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Vikings' Coach Defends Walker, Packers Hope to Defend Against Him

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Coach Jerry Burns is tired of talking about the Minnesota Vikings' missing offense, tired on defending his offensive coordinator, Bob Schnelker, from harsh criticism and tired of answering questions for a month about the lack of productivity from Herschel Walker.

All Burns knows is that the Vikings (7-4) are still in first place in the National Football Conference's Central Division and hope to remain there after Sunday's game with the second-place Green Bay Packers (6-5) at Milwaukee County Stadium.

"Herschel is playing hard and is doing everything we expected of him," said Burns, whose offense is ranked 20th in the league. "There is not one person who can do it by himself."

"We are not opening the holes. We are not knocking people off the ball. We are not getting the protection for him when we try to get the ball to him on the outside. He's not been a disappointment."

In the first meeting with the Packers, on Oct. 15, Walker looked like the game-breaker that the Vikings had expected when they got him from the Dallas Cowboys for five players and as many as seven draft choices. He gained 148 yards on 18

carries in that game, his first for Minnesota.

The Vikings, with eight sacks from their defense, manhandled the Packers, 26-14. But since that time, Walker has gained only 329 yards on 87 carries, and his fumble last week led to the Philadelphia Eagles' winning score in a 10-9 victory.

Green Bay is coming off a victory over

San Francisco. "Beating the 49ers just gets us more ready to play Minnesota," said Dan Majkowski, who leads the league in touchdown passes with 20 but faces the league's No. 1 pass defense. "Our confidence is high. If we can win in San Francisco, we can win anywhere."

Nevada bookmakers favor the Vikings by 3 points.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

New York Giants (9-2) at San Francisco (9-2) — The Giants want a victory to remain comfortably in first place in the NFC East. And Monday night's matchup should greatly influence what team will have the home-field advantage in the playoffs. San Francisco has won the last two

meetings. The 49ers are favored by 5½ points.

Chicago (6-5) at Washington (5-6) — These two glitzy teams of the 1980s are close to leaving the decade as dust. Mike Tomczak starts for Chicago, Mark Rypien for Washington. Redskins by 2.

Los Angeles Rams (7-4) at New Orleans (6-5) — The Rams went 5-0, dropped four straight, now have won two. Their coach, John Robinson, called the Oct. 22 "a forfeit" because of his team's ineffectiveness. The Saints are looking for their first sweep of the Rams since 1979. Saints by 1.

Tampa Bay (4-7) at Phoenix (5-6) — The Cardinals' problems, besides injuries, are a porous defense, ranked 26th, and inconsistency at quarterback, where Gary Hogeboom, Tom Tupa and Tim Rosenbloom have had little success. Tupa will start on Sunday. Cardinals by 1½.

Cincinnati (6-5) at Buffalo (7-4) — A rematch of last season's American Football Conference championship game, which was won by Cincinnati, 21-10. Boomer Esiason, against Detroit last Sunday, threw for three touchdowns against a weak secondary and a limp pass rush.

Buffalo can match the Bengals' rushing game and has the big-play pass-catching threat of Andre Reed, the NFL's leading receiver with 65 catches (seven for touchdowns) for a 15.2-yard average. Cincinnati has won five straight over Buffalo. Bills by 3.

Pittsburgh (5-6) at Miami (7-4) — Chuck Noll is 0-6 in Miami against Don Shula, for whom Noll was an assistant with the Baltimore Colts from 1966 to 1968. Shula looks to make it 0-7 and remain at least tied for first place in the AFC East, an unlikely spot to find the Dolphins considering their defensive rankings: 26th against the run, 21st against the pass and 25th overall.

Houston (7-4) at Kansas City (4-6-1) — Houston is on a roll and Kansas City can't get a break. The Oilers have won five of their last six games. The Chiefs have the league's No. 2-ranked defense, but they are plagued by turnovers and missed opportunities. Oilers by 1½.

Seattle (4-7) at Denver (9-2) — Denver can clinch its fourth division title this decade by beating the struggling Seahawks, who have dropped three straight. Seattle won the AFC West last season. Denver is 5-1 this season in Mile High Stadium. Broncos by 9.

Atlanta (3-8) at New York Jets (2-9) — Here are two teams that have suffered the worst of times, but the Jets can be encouraged by the Falcons' lousy road record: 0-6. Atlanta ranks last in rushing offense and last in rushing defense. The Jets are last in total defense. Jets by 2½.

(NYT, AP)

SCOREBOARD

FOOTBALL

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
Buffalo	7	4	0	236	228	50
Indianapolis	5	6	0	205	207	202
New England	7	4	0	244	248	50
N.Y. Jets	2	9	0	182	199	29

CENTRAL DIVISION

Team	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
Houston	7	4	0	236	228	50
Cleveland	7	4	1	265	270	173
Cincinnati	6	5	0	245	277	201
Pittsburgh	5	6	0	245	182	257

EAST DIVISION

Team	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
Denver	7	4	0	278	208	182
L.A. Raiders	5	6	0	255	225	192
Kansas City	4	6	1	209	197	210
San Diego	5	6	0	244	182	235
Seattle	4	7	0	244	163	207

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
N.Y. Giants	9	2	0	218	244	170
Philadelphia	8	4	0	267	247	202
Phoenix	5	6	0	255	225	192
Washington	5	6	0	255	225	192
Dallas	1	11	0	283	153	303

WEST DIVISION

Team	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
Minnesota	7	4	0	234	214	178
Chicago	6	5	0	245	283	219
Green Bay	6	5	0	245	283	219
Tampa Bay	4	7	0	244	244	305
Detroit	3	9	0	250	280	302

THURSDAY'S RESULTS

Team	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
San Francisco	9	2	0	218	244	170
L.A. Rams	7	4	0	234	214	178
New Orleans	6	5	0	245	283	219
Atlanta	3	8	0	273	191	282

COLLEGE FOOTBALL SCORES

Team	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
West Virginia	24	14	0	266	228	50
Cornell	26	6	0	266	228	50

CRICKET

Team	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
Australia	2	0	0	266	228	50
New Zealand	1	1	0	266	228	50

TRANSNATIONS

Team	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
Charlotte	2	0	0	266	228	50
Wolff	1	1	0	266	228	50

BASKETBALL

Team	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
Charlotte	2	0	0	266	228	50
Wolff	1	1	0	266	228	50

HOCKEY

Team	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
Charlotte	2	0	0	266	228	50
Wolff	1	1	0	266	228	50

NHL Standings

Team	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
Charlotte	2	0	0	266	228	50
Wolff	1	1	0	266	228	50

WORLD CUP

Team	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
Charlotte	2	0	0	266	228	50
Wolff	1	1	0	266	228	50

SKIING

Team	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
Charlotte	2	0	0	266	228	50
Wolff	1	1	0	266	228	50

SIDELINES

Costs Estimates for '94 Games Soar

OSLO (AFP) — The 1994 Winter Olympics in Lillehammer, billed as a low-cost, human-scale Games, are threatening to become a severe economic headache for Norway, according to estimates prepared by independent consultants.

According to these estimates, leaked Friday, the Games will now cost more than seven billion kroner (\$1 billion), and the state guarantee will have to be tripled to more than five billion kroner, at a time when the government is cutting public expenditure.

Theo Koritzinsky, chairman of the parliamentary committee dealing with the Lillehammer Olympics, said the new estimates "strengthens the suspicion that original cost estimates were kept low to win approval for the Lillehammer candidacy."

Fenech Gains Shots at 4th World Title

MELBOURNE (AP) — Unbeaten Jeff Fenech of Australia moved a step closer to a fourth world title when he rallied from a sixth-round knockdown for a unanimous decision Friday over Mario Martinez of Mexico in a super-featherweight bout.

